REGISTERED No. 61.—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,244.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance ...	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ...	Rs. 5 0
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or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...	8 As. per Line.
Second do ...	2½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ...	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

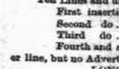
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,327 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

May 1872.		May 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY ...	4	Leave Tuticorin ...	12
,, Ratnagherry ...	5	,, Colombo ...	13
,, Vingoria ...	5	,, Galle ...	14
,, Cazwar ...	6	,, Nagapatam ...	17
,, Mangalore ...	7	,, Madras ...	19
,, Cannanore ...	8	,, Cocanada ...	21
,, Tellicherry ...	8	,, Vizagapatam ...	22
,, Calicut ...	9	,, Bimlipatam ...	22
,, Beypore ...	9	,, Gopalpore ...	23
,, Cochin ...	10	,, False Point ...	24
,, Alleppy ...	11	Arrive CALCUTTA ...	28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

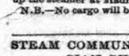
The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th May 1872, at 5 noon.

May 1872.		May 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY ...	10	Leave BUSSORAH ...	29
Arrive Kurrachee ...	13	Arrive Fao ...	31
,, Guadur ...	15	,, Bushire ...	31
,, Muscat ...	17	,, Linga ...	June 3
,, Bunder Abbas ...	20	,, Bunder Abbas ...	6
,, Linga ...	21	,, Muscat ...	6
,, Bushire ...	23	,, Guadur ...	8
,, Fao ...	25	Leave Kurrachee ...	10
Arrive BUSSORAH ...	25	Arrive BOMBAY ...	14

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new S.S. PALERMO, 1,230 Tons Register, will have despatch on the 27th April, and has accommodation for a few First-class Passengers to Liverpool. She carries a Surgeon.

First Class ... Rs. 500.

Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FIRST CLASS FARE ... Rs. 450
SECOND CLASS FARE ... ,, 300

THE steamer PETERSBURG, 1,609 Tons, A. Blair, Commander, will sail HENCE for LIVERPOOL about May 3rd, 1872, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen in our Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbitt Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Steamer LEITH, 1,789 Tons, will follow about the 20th May.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. BELLONA, 1,313 Tons, 300 H.P.

(To leave on 16th May).

THIS well-known and favourite Steamer (which passed the Canal inward on 7th inst.) will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL on the above date. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for a large number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Passage money Rs. 450, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which, however, are obtainable on board. Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers, or from

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bomb y, 13th April 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 T. s, Captain Fortounoff, has left Odessa for Bombay on the 23rd ultimo, and is expected here about the 25th instant. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Pass- ge apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,

Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,500-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation, amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 30 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class ... Rs. 500
Second Class ... ,, 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named :—

PALERMO ... About 26th April.
WALAMO ... ,, 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden ...	£22	£15	...	£4
Suez ...	36	22	5	8
Port Said ...	34	24	...	9
Alexandria ...	39	25	...	9-10
Messina ...	50	34	...	14
Naples ...	50	34	...	14
Leghorn ...	50	34	...	14
Genoa ...	50	34	...	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) ...	59	35	...	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-bo ks of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 29th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MALTA, (1,942 Tons and 500 H.P.) Captain G. S. Brooks, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Ottoza, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 6th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

S.S. BELLONA, FROM LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—We beg to notify the arrival of the above Steamer. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY without delay of their respective GOODS from the Custom House Bunder.

WALLACE & Co.,

Agents for Captain Power, s.s. Bellona.

Bombay, 23rd April 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable Landed Property known as the Apollo House, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th day of April 1872, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned valuable Landed Property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the two storied house, standing thereon, suitable for offices or shops, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 980 and four-ninths square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 12 and 13, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and bounded on the north side by a warehouse and offices, on the south side by the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, on the east side by Marine Street, and on the west side by Apollo Street.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th April 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainwares, Harmonium, &c., on the Top Floor of No. 7, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 4th May, sale commencing at or about noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the Handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c., of G. B. Henderson, Esq., whose family has gone to Europe.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF FRESH OILMAN STORES, from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex Arcona.

On TUESDAY, the 30th April, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of 54 packages fresh Oilman Stores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, Robinson's barley and groats, assorted tart fruits, 2 lb. jars and 1 lb. tins assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, herrings, assorted soups, Lancastershire mushroom, herring ale sardine, Milton oysters, potted meats, coc a, and milk, fresh and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley Cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Medoc St. Julien and Lormont Claret, price Rs. 10, 10 and 12 respectively per dozen. Moet and Chandons Champagne, quarts Rs. 30. An Addis' Patent Tonga nearly new, price Rs. 250.

Bombay, 27th April 1872. CRAWFORD & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—WANTED, PROBATIONERS for the BOMBAY PILOTAGE SERVICE. Salary Rs. 80 per month. Applications with testimonials should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower Certificate than that of First Mate.

By Order,

HENRY MORLAND, Lieut. late I. N.,

Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 25th April 1872.

CAUTION,

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3 ; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6 6

Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,

168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

"Rupee Notes can be remitted in payment, reckoning at two Shillings per Rupee."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in ature be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,

duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Pâtés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper*, *labels*, *stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of Attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th MAY, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon, the P. and O. Company's s.s. NUBIA, (2,995 tons and 450 H. P.) Captain A. B. FARQUHAR, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. PEKIN, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. DELTA, from Southampton, 28th March 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. POONAH, from Southampton, 21st March 1872.
S.S. PERSIAN, from Liverpool, 19th March 1872.
S.S. BOHEMIAN, from Liverpool, 27th March 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, the 27th inst.,

"JEHANGEER,"

To be followed by a FARCE.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, recayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

A CRICKET MATCH will be PLAYED on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, between an Eleven of the Flying Squadron and the Bombay Union Cricket Club. Play to commence at 10-30 A.M.

F. B. BASHFORD,

Hon. Secretary, B. U. C. C.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY is prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers,

Malabar Co., Limited.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT., being Rs. 10 per Share (Free of Income Tax), for the half-year ended 31st December 1871, and that the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 11th May 1872. The Transfer Books will be closed from 27th April to 11th May, both days inclusive.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

A MEETING of the SUPPORTERS of the Strangers' Friend Society will be HELD in the Durbar Room, of the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of May, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the despatch of the following business :—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Society for the year 1871.
2. To consult as to the disposal of the funds available towards the erection of a new Strangers' Home.
3. To re-appoint a Committee, Sub-Committee and Officers.

By order of the Sub-Committee,

RICHARD L. T. KEY,

Honorary Secretary, Strangers' Friend Society.

Bombay, 25th April 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SALE of the RIGHT to RETAIL OPIUM from 1st May 1872 to 31st March 1873, at the several places mentioned below, will take place at the Town Custom House on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock in the noon.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required from the purchaser of each Opium Licence.

Detailed memoranda will have to be kept and Municipal charges paid by the Licence-holders.

Further particulars of the Conditions of Sale may be ascertained on application at the Custom House.

Fort—Fort Market.
Market—Arthur Crawford Market.
Chuckla—Sved Abdool Rahiman Street.
Mandvee—Bhicoo Bazar.
Mandvee—Musjid Bunder Cross Road.
Gomerkhoja—Nowroji Bazaar.
Bholeshwur—Bholeshwur Market.
Dhobitalow—Chirag Bazar.
Kharatalow—Null Bazar.
Byculla—Byculla Bazar.
Mazagaon—Mazagon Bazar.
Mahim—{ Upper Bazar. / Lower Bazar.

H. E. JACOMB,

Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P.D.

Bombay Custom House, 25th April 1872.

Choice

MOURNING NOTE PAPERS,

Cream or Violet Laid,

With four depths of border.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes ...	4 8	5 0
"ALBERT" (6½ by 4 inches) do. do. ...	4 0	4 8
"QUEEN'S" (6½ by 3½ inches) ...	3 8	4 0

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery

Of every description, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SELTZOGENES,

OR

DOMESTIC ÆRATED WATER APPARATUS,

FOR THE PRODUCTION OF

SODA-WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.,

Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass without joint ; preserve Waters prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

No. 1, four bottle size, CASH PRICE ...	Rs. 12
,, 2, six ,, ,, ...	15
,, 3, ten ,, ,, ...	21

CHARGES FOR THE GAZOGENES.

Box of 1 dozen, CASH PRICE, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 3-8

TREACHER & CO.'S

SYRUPS OF LEMON & GINGER,

For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade.

Pint Bottles, each, CASH PRICE ... Rs. 0 14
Quart ,, ,, ,, ... 1 8

ICE TONGS AND CLAWS,

In best Electro-plate, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10-8.

ICE TRAYS AND PAILS,

Of plain Glass, or mounted in Electro-plate, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongous, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Tarte Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.

Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

ART EXHIBITION.

Mr. Wm. Muir White's

GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING

OF THE

INSTALLATION OF H. R. H.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

AS A

G. C. S. I.

OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

Admission ... ONE RUPEE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY, 29TH APRIL.

Mr. and Mrs. BENNEE,

IN THEIR ENTERTAINMENT.

BOX AND PLAN AT Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Dress Circle ...	Rs. 4	Gallery ...	Re. 2
Stalls ...	3	Pit ...	1

Doors open at 8-30 ; Performance commencing at 9 P.M.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY :

At Bombay.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,

Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIR , may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

For a Message to

BOMBAY ...	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA ...	10 8
MADRAS ...	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA ...	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J.T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1871.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3rd.—To declare a Dividend.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

After the disposal of the above, the following Resolution will be submitted :—

"That out of the Annual Profits of the Company such a sum, as the Directors may think fit not exceeding fifteen per cent. of the net profits, be set aside for the purpose of improving and adding to the Building, Works and Machinery of the Company, such sum to be placed to the credit of Building and Machinery Accounts in the Company's Books in such proportion as the Directors may think proper."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1872.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Birrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, in-side Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Music Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chai s. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Ortegun Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

LAMPLOUGH'S

EFFERVESCING

PYRETIC SALINE

HAS been found pre-eminently beneficial in preventing and curing SMALL-POX, by purifying invigorating, and vitalising the Blood. Any one who has already this complaint should take it, and be kept in a cool and darkened room to prevent its leaving any trace on the features.

Imp rtant to all, more especially those who have charge of others, to Travellers, English Ministers, British Consuls, and Europeans, seeking to reside in safety in TROPICAL and FOREIGN CLIMATES.

Invigorating and vitalizing the blood, it alleviates thirst in a most agreeable manner, and furnishes the system with those saline principles that are essential to health.

Sickness, Headache, and Nausea are, in most cases, immediately relieved by taking a tea-spoonful in a tumbler of cold water.

Sea Voyagers.—It is a very valuable accompaniment. It instantly allays the sickness.

For Bilious Constitutions, giving rise to vitiated Secretions, Indigestion, and Eruptions on the Skin, a tea-spoonful should be taken daily with the dinner, in a tumbler of water.

Rawul Pindee, Punjab, India, 28th March, 1871.

"On the recommendation of several officers, who had some of your saline in the West Indies, all of whom speak in the highest terms of your Pyretic Saline, we were induced to try it, for the first time in this province. This result was not due to any novelty in introducing a new medicine, but solely from the ascertained merits of your preparation after use in the *fever-stricken districts* by which we are surrounded and we firmly believe that the use of your Pyretic Saline will do more to PREVENT fever than all the Quinine ever imported can cure. We write thus strongly, bec use, both from personal experience and observation, we believe we have at length found a *remedy* against the ever present fevers of these parts, which costs the *British nation hundreds of valuable lives* in Peshawur alone.

"We are now willing to enter into special terms for large and continued supplies, &c."

H. LAMPLOUGH,

SOLE MANUFACTURER, HOLBORN, LONDON.

Wholesale Depot at Bombay,

Messrs ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co., Sole Agents.

THE

PALL MALL BUDGET.

Being a Weekly Collection of Articles printed in the Pall Mall Gazette *from Day to Day.*

WITH A FULL AND WELL-DIGESTED SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRICE SIXPENCE UNSTAMPED.

The PALL MALL BUDGET is a Weekly Publication containing a collection of the Original Articles that appear in the Pall Mall Gazette from day to day. To this is added a concisely written Summary of News, with a full list of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and copious extracts from the *London Gazette*. It is, therefore, a Weekly Newspaper, as well as a Review of Affairs, Political, Social, Literary, &c., &c.

This weekly edition of the Pall Mall Gazette is specially prepared for the convenience of persons resident in the remoter districts of Great Britain, on the Continent, America, India, China, Australia, and other distant places. It has now been in existence for more than three

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON,

COLABA shares in much drmand. Other shares and Government Paper firm.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 20th April 1872.

Open 1,374 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,02,547	3	0
Merchandize	3,56,810	10	6
Electric Telegraph	818	4	6
Earth Trains	600	0	0
Total Rs.	4,60,776	2	9
Corresponding week last year open 1,238 miles ... Total Rs ...	5,32,088	2	0
Decrease Rs.	71,312	0	0

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—29TH APRIL.

London.. Cotton, Cases, Seeds — No ship.

Liverpool — Iron Ships Cotton £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.; Wooden Ships £2 5s. 0d.; Myrabolns & Coir bdls £1 10s. 0d.; Seeds £1 10s. 0d.

Havre .. Cotton, Coffee — £2 17s. 6d.

Overland .. Steamers £2 15s. 0d. to £3

Liverpool via Suez Canal £1 17s 6d. to £2 0s. 6d.

China .. Steamer Cotton Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships Rs. 4 per bale nominal

Calcutta .. Salt Rs. 4 0 0 per ton

Calcutta to Bombay Rs. 9½ and Calcutta Port charges

Mauritius Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Pekin (s)	Woolcott	Suez, April 13.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch, April 23.
	Whittier	Swap	Calcutta, March 13.
	Chrysolite	Cruickshank	Rangoon, March 10.
	Shah Jehan		Calcutta, March 2.
	Queen of Ceylon	Goodridge	Chittagong.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Berar (s)	Bythell	Liverpool.
	Celia (s)	Jeffrey	Liverpool.
	Ethiopia (s)	Sanders	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Blythwood (s)	Miller	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Mindora, Moddrel, to Havre.
Ship Camperdown, Axon, to Falmouth.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Nubia, to Sydney.
Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 10—Tennasserim, s.s., Wm. Brown, from Rangoon.
10—Alnwick Castle, s.s., Freeman, from Colombo.
10 Malta, s.s., Brooks, from Suez.
11—Tarn, F. T.S., DeMargumac, from Toulon.
11—Persia, s.s., Morrello, from Genoa.
12—Pelho, s.s., M. M., Maliran from Marseilles.
12 Tchihatchoff, s.s., Richter, from ——passed out.
13—Blythwood, s.s., Miller, from Juddah.
13—Marmion, s.s., Barf, from Port Said.—A Steamer passed from E. to W.
14—Corra Linn, ship, J. H. Stiven, from Cardiff.
15—Wellesley, s.s., J. S. Caines, from Bombay.
15—Mirzapore, s.s., Parish, from Bombay.
15—Australia, s.s., Murray, from Calcutta.
16—Glasgow, H. M., s.s., Jones, from Suez.
16—Countess of Elgin, s. Nacoda, from Calcutta.
16—Beckton, s.s., Howling, from Beypore.—A steamer passed from E. to W.
16—Ravensworth Castle, s.s., W. Sargent, from Sunderland.
16—Paraguay, s.s., Williams, from Juddah.
16—Emirne, s.s., M. M., DeGirard, from Mauritius.
17—Iszkya-yeen Bazon, s.s., Brown, from Rango n.
18—Arctusa, s.s., Inchistir, from Trieste.—A steamer passed from E. to W.

DEPARTURES.

April 10—Tennasserim, s.s., William Brown, to London.
11—Malta, s.s., Brooks, to Bombay.
11—Persia, s.s., Mc rello to Bombay.
12—Pelho P. M., s.s., Maliran, to China.
13—Marmion, s.s., Barf, to Bombay.
13—Alnwick Castle, s.s., Freeman, to Trieste.
13—Blythwood, s.s., Miller, to Bombay.
13—Tarn F. T. S., DeMargumac, to Saigon.
15—Wellesley, s.s., J. T. Caines, to Port Said.
15—Mirzapore, s.s., Parish, to Suez.
16—Australia, s.s., Murra y, to Suez.
16—Beckton, s.s., Howling, to London.
18—Ravensworth Castle, s.s., W. Sargent, to Bombay.
18—Iszkya-yeen Bazon, s.s., Brown, to London.
17—Glasgow, H. M., s.s., Jones, to Bombay.
18—Arctusa, s.s., Inchistir, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

April 2—Otterbu n, s.s., Mitchelson, from Hodoodah.
3—Lenore, ship, Davis, from Newport.
5—Futtiehool, ship, Muniam Nacoda, from Chutgaum.
9—Americana, ship, France, from Liverpool.
14—Corra Linn, ship, Steven, from Cardiff.
16—Counte s of Elgin, sh p. Nacoda, from Calcu ta.
16—Paraguay, s.s., Williams, from Juddah.
16—Emirne, s.s., M. M., De Girard, from Mauritius.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST vie SUEZ CANAL.

Name.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Macgregor	2069	Shanghai	April 5
Orchis	1138	Calcutta	April 5
Ca'cutta	3008	Calcutta	April 5
Sidtwell	1900	Calcutta	April 5
Yeddo	1800	Bombay	April 12
Good Hope	1239	Calcutta	April 13
Arcturus	2161	Calcutta	April 13
Neera	—	Bombay	April 15
Agra	1700	Calcutta	April 16
Baghdad	1275	Calcutta	April 25
Earl of Lonsdale	1500	Calcutta	April 29
James C. Stevenson	1225	Calcutta	April 30

DAILY IMPORTS —26TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Durley (s), 1,224 bundles hoop iron, and 170 bar iron, A. Blascheck & Co.
Elgin (s), 764 bundles hoop iron, The F. C. P. Press & Co.
Andromeda, 118 packages glassware, Abdoollally Kheroolabhoy; 51 packages earthenware, and 5 packages glassware, Jaffer Rumtoola.

FROM LONDON.

British Flag, 6 cases still burgundy, Payne & Co.
Glenduror, 5 cases sherry, Payne & Co.
Virago (s), 12 cases moselle, Payne & Co.
Palermo (s), 105 cases sherry, and 26 casks port wine, D. S. Kemp & Co.
Andromeda, 14 casks hardware, Abdoollally Sonnutjee.

DAILY EXPORTS—26TH APRIL.

Hannah Law, 220 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Luckmedass Damoder.
Mabel, 50 bales cotton, Nursey Jewraj.
Sydney Darres, 600 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.
Palermo (s), 7 bales cotton, C. Macdonald & Co.; 40 bales cotton, Momadally Elmanjee; 54 bales cotton, Sunsook Sobharam; 3 bales cotton, Narondass Runsordass.
European (s), 75 bales hemp, Lalljee Enderjee; 650 bales cotton, Gadium and Co.; 500 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 69 bales cotton, Vituldass Nugraj; 61 bales cotton, Ed. Bandry & Co.; 30 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 58 bales cotton, Nursey Khuttow; 4000 bundles coir yarn, Visrambhoy Ebram.
Elgin (s), 18 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Purshotom Cursondass; 47 bales cotton, and 44 bales coir yarn, Stearns, Hobart and Co.; 387 bundles myrabollams, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 29 bales skins, Jacoob Eavoo and Co.; 34 bales wool, Varjeevandas Madhowdas & Co.
Petersburg (s), 1 000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Premjee Roognath; 17 bales cotton, Vituldass Nugraj.
Malta (s), 100 bales wool, and 2 bales cotton, Canjee Mevjee; 30 bales ston, Mornarjee Govinjee; 10 bales hides, John Campbell & Co.
Perdu (s), 230 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.
Belgian (s), 110 packages muujeet, Virbocandass Amrootlall.

FOR LONDON.

Timavo (s), 7 bales skins, Volkart Brothers; 48 packages coffee, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 141 ewts hem, Omerbhoy Chundabhoy; 34 bundles deer horns, Megjee Jeevan; 250 cases olibanum, Ralli Brothers; 8 packages cotton seed, and 45 cases gum, Narun Oodoojee; 9 cases peacock feathers, and 7 bales skins, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 3 cases gum, and 50 cases olibanum, Hajee Arab Ahmed.
Malta (s), 1 box shawls, Shommull Shobaram; 2 packages E. teeth, Khimjee Ramjee; 20 cases cardamums, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 3 cases shawls, Saifdeen Goolamhusson; 1 case shawls, Munoochroy Shobaram; 2 cases shawls, Myadass Ramchunder; 1 case shawls, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.; 4 cases shawls, Bapoonathjee Nundlall; box shawls, Ahmedshaw Esoofshaw.

FOR HAVRE.

Sandringham, 750 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co.; 500 bundles myrabollams, Narronjee Dewjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia (s) 9 bales cotton, Momed Esmail.

FOR MARSEILLES

Mal'a (s), 10 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Malta (s) 5 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds.	6 lbs.	4 6 6
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	6 lbs.	4 7 6
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	4 12 6
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	4 13 0
1,250	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8¼ lbs.	5 8 6
2,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8¼ lbs.	5 8 6
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8¼ lbs.	5 9 6
250	,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,,	6 lbs.	4 4 0
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7½ lbs.	5 8 0
500	,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	5 1 0
500	,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,,	8 lbs.	5 11 0
600	,, White ,,	36 ,, 40		8 1 0
300	,, Printed Muslins	40 ,, 10		1 13 0
1,500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 20		3 10 0

COTTON.

125 candies	New Veravul	(ready)	...	... Rs. 225
75 ,,	,, Khandesh	,,	...	... ,, 220
50 ,,	,, Fazepore	,,	...	... ,, 275
25 ,,	,, Dhollera	,,	...	... ,, 265
100 ,,	,, ,,	,,	...	... ,, 265
75 ,,	,, ,,	,,	...	... ,, 264
50 ,,	,, ,,	,,	...	... ,, 267

YARNS.

10 bales	Turkey Red No. 40-50	...	...As. 22	per lb.
10 ,,	,, ,, ,, 30-36	...	... ,, 26	,,

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—26TH APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 25th April, 8-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th April, 2-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 4 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 26th April, 9-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 55 minutes.

Via Turkey, 25th April, 11-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 58 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th April, 10-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 25th to 9 P.M. of the 26th April is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 19	0 10
,, Galle	One in	4 27
,, Kurrachee	1 14	0 5
,, Madras	2 31	0 7

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 26.

Fraser, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, from leave, from Europe.
Trevor, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Doiza, Colonel, Madras Army, on duty, from Europe.
Foss, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Medical Department, on duty, from Aden.
Tucker, Major, late 25th Bengal N. I., on leave, from Jhansie.
Rowcroft, Major, 35th Bengal N. I., on leave, from Cawnpore.
Thompson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Carter, Lieutenant, Adjutant, 4th Rifles, on furlough, from Baroda.
White, Captain, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Duke, Assistant Surgeon, 62nd Regiment, on duty, from England.
Sankey, Colonel, 62nd Regiment, on duty, from England.
Stewart, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Maclean, Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Gwalior.
Trevor, Major, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
St. George, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Army, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 26.

Trevor, Captain, staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Vibart, Captain, 19th N. I., to join, to Ahmednuggur.
Hemans, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 24th April, 1872.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 80, clause II., dated 10th Feb. 1872, Lt. Young, 20th Regt. N. I., has permission to join his regt. at Bhooj, travelling by rail, steamer, and camel dak, at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—
General Depot.—Col. Montmorency, for 30 days, from the 2nd May 1872, in extension, on medical certificate.

Poona, 25th April, 1872.

The undermentioned officers were directed to proceed to and from the Head Quarters 17th Regt. N. I., Sattara, expeditiously by phaeton, dak, and rail at the public expense, in course of relief to and from the command of the Assergurh Detachment in Dec. last.

Lt.-Col. Thatcher.
Maj. Boyd.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—
3rd Hussars.—Lt. and Adjt. Nettles, from 25th April to 22nd May 1872, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.
3rd Hussars.—Lt. Unett, for 60 days, from the 9th instant.
F-9 R. A.—Lt. St. George, for 30 days, from the 1st proximo.
1st Light Cavalry.—Capt. Currie, for 15 days, from the 24th inst.
2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.—Maj. Boyd, for 30 days from 1st proximo.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 24th April 1872.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment :—
2nd Sind Horse.—Capt. M. M. Carpendale, 2nd in Comd. and Squad. Officer, to officiate as Commandant during the absence of Capt. Forbes, or until further orders. Dated 18th March 1872.
3rd Sind Horse.—Maj. J. H. P. Malcolmson, S. C., to officiate as Comdt. from date of taking over command, vice Capt. Carpendale, and during the absence of Col. Loch, or until further orders.
(This cancels so much of G. O. C. No. 193 of the 20th ultimo, as relates to Major Malcolmson.)
Sappers and Miners—Surg. Maj. W. Davey to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surg. Straker or until further orders.
6th Regiment N. I.—Maj. C. D. J. Dodd, S. C., to officiate as Wing Officer during such time as Maj. Elder may officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, or until further orders.
11th Regiment N. I.—Maj. M. Boyd, S. C., Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, vice Maj. Mallaby transferred to the 9th N. I.
Maj. J. C. Hobson, S. C., to officiate as Wing Officer in succession to Maj. Boyd.
6th Regiment N. I.—Maj. G. H. W. Fagan, Cadre 2nd N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer during such time as Maj N. wport may officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, or until further orders.
25th Regt. N. I.—Maj. R. R. Woodhouse, S. C., to officiate as Wing Officer during such time as Maj. Eales may officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer or until further orders.
M. J. H. F. Disbrowe, S. C., is placed on general duty, Bombay.
The services of undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government for special duty :—
Col. G. E. Ashburner, Infy., and Sur. Maj. C. G. Wiehe, Medl. Dept.
Maj. R. Mallaby, S. C., is transferred from officiating 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 11th N. I. to officiating 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 9th N. I., vice Lt.-Col. Thompson appointed to the 19th N. I., and will travel on duty at the public expense.
With reference to G. G. O. No. 109, 17th inst., Acting Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hosp's. N. H. Stewart is posted to the Poona Division.
Lt. W. B. Ferris, 104th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub., on probation, 14th N. I. is attached to the 21st N. I. (Marine Battalion) as a temporary measure.
Lt. C. J. Dickson, 2nd Foot 2nd Wing Sub. on probation, 1st Grenadr., N. I., is transferred to the 11th N. I. as 2nd Wing Sub on probation.
No 233 Serjt. James Lonzhurst, 33rd Foot, is appointed Asst. Instructor in Army Signalling, vice Serjt. Gray, 56th Foot, remanded to regimental duty.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Horse Artillery.—Col. C. R. Fuller (Supy. late E Brig.) from date of departure for England, for 6 months on urgent private affairs.
Lt. H. H. Hardinge (C. Bat. D. Brig.) from date of departure to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.
Royal Artillery—Lt. J. H. Darton (No 2 Bat. 6th Brig.) from 15th March to 14th April 1872, in England on medical certificate.
2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Capt. E. H. Helyar, to Simla, from 15th May to 14th April 1873, on private affairs in extension of privilege leave.
49th Foot—Lts. G. F. J. L. Russell and E. T. Dickson, to Matheran, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate.
33rd Foot—Asst. Surg. F. G. Adye Curran, from 1st to 6th April 1872, on private affairs, in extension.
19th Foot—Sub Lt. F. B. Dawes, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final exchange to Europe.
Staff Corps—Capt. C. E. Blowers (Qr. Mr. 14th N. I.) from 1st to 15th May 1872, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.
Capt. J. S. Iredell (Qr. Mr. 20th N. I.) for 30 days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 23.)

Mr. L. A. Campbell, Actg. Hd. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Kistna district, privilege leave for six weeks, from or after the 28th inst.
Mr. A. Cruttchank, Actg. Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of North Arcot, privilege leave for two months and eleven days.
Mr. E. Thompson, M.A., Principal of the Presidency College and Malayalum Translator to Government, for one year, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.
Dr. J. Urquhart, M.D., Coroner of Madras, for two years, to proceed to Europe.
Mr. A. C. Lawford, Ex. Engr. of the 2nd grade, one month's privilege leave, from the 27th May 1872.
The Hon the Govr. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—
Mr. Henry Edward Sullivan to act as Collr. and Mag. of Godavery district during the absence of Mr. Fraser on leave, or until further orders.
Mr. William Shrubsole Foster to act as Collr. and Mag. of the Godavery district during the absence of Mr Fraser on leave, or until fur her orders.
Mr. George Duncan Irvine to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of Bellary during the employment of Mr. Foster on other duty, or until further orders.
Mr. James Burn Pennington to act as Collr. of Sea Customs and of the Madras district, and Protector of Emigrants during the absence of the Hon. D. Arbuthnot on leave, or until further orders.
Mr. Henry Edward Stokes to act as Sub-Secy. to the Board of Revenue during the employment of Mr. Pennington on other duty, or until further orders.
Mr. George McWatters to act as Under Secy to Govt. in the Judicial, under the Chief Secretary during the employment of Mr. H. E. Stokes on other duty, or until further orders.
Mr. Charles Augustus Bird to act as Hd. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Madura during the employment of Mr. McWatters on other duty, or until further others.
Mr. J. P. Jones to act as Principal Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Govr. in Vizagapatam during Mr. Cruickshank's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.
Mr. W. A. Willock to act as Senior Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Govr. in Vizagapatam during Mr. Jones' employment on other duty, or until further orders.
Mr. Evans Charles Johnson to act as Hd. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Kistna district during the absence of Mr. L. A. Campbell on leave, or until further orders.
Mr. James Acworth Davies to be Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Bellary.
Mr. Mathews Richard Weld to be Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tanjore.
Mr. John George Ferrand to act as Supt. of Stamps during the employment of the Hon. Vembanoon Ramlingar on other duty, or until further orders.
Mr. Albert Jones, Tahsildar of Pulni Talug, Madura District, to act as a temporary Dep'y. Collr. in Salem district, vice Mr. Somasundra Mudali, who has resigned the appointment.
Lt.-Col. Robert Mackenzie Macdon ld to act as Director of Public Instruction during the absence of Mr. Powell on leave, or until further orders.
Mr. William Archer Porter, M. A. to act as Principal of the Presidency College during the absence of Mr. Thompson on leave or until further orders.
Mr. Listen Garthwait to act as Malayalum Translator to Government during the absence of Mr. Thompson on leave or until further orders
The se vice of Surg.-Maj A. L. T. Cooke, Zillah Surg. and Supt. of Jail at Chittoor, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C-in-C.
The services of Lt. Robert Greene Elphinstone Dalrymple, Madras S. C., and Acting Comdt. of the Resident's Escort, Travancore and Cochin, and Asst. to the Resident, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department for employment in Bhopal.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—
Maj. C. F. J. Stoltowe, of the S. C., to be in charge of Pensions and Holders of Family Certificates at Guntoor.
The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Promotions.

Cadre 20th Regiment Native Infantry.
Lt. William Octavius Foord (Capt. in S. C.) to have the position of Capt., vice Taylor retired. Dated 13th September 1872.

Cadre 36th Regiment Native Infantry.
Lt. Robert James Brown Simpson (Capt. in S. C.) to have the position of Capt., vice Mears, retired. Dated 15th Feb. 1872.

Alterations of Rank.

Cadre 21st Regiment Native Infantry.
Maj. John Wood Rideout (Lt.-Col. in S. C.) and Capt. George Briggs (Staff Corps) to have rank from 29th Nov. 1870, vice Sweet, retired.
The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Infantry General List.

Lt. (Bt.-Capt.) George Godfrey to be Capt., vice Campbell, Cadre 28th N. I., deceased. Dated 23rd March 1872.

Madras Staff Corps.

Maj. John Robert Fairlie, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lt.-Col. from the 20th April 1872.
The following extract from General Orders by the Resident at Hyderabad, is published :—

Military Department.

Hyderabad Residency, 20th April 1872.

Surg C. T. Rhea, of the Madras Medical Establishment, in medical charge 6th Infy. Hyderabad Contingent, is granted thirty days' leave of absence from the 1st May 1872, or date of departure, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe on final medical certificate.
The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—
Capt. J. Lidderdale, of the S. C., 1st Wing Sub. 38th Regt. N. I., on furlough on private affairs for two years.
Surgeon F. S. Bidinger, M. D., is granted an extension of his leave to Europe from the 19th March to the 8th April 1872, to enable him to rejoin
The services of Lt. B. A. N. Parrott, of the Madras S. C., 2nd Wing sub. 37th Madras N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept.
The services of Lt. W. Stainforth, of the Madras General List, Infy., Adj. 36th Regt. Madras N. I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After. packet
United Kingdom	April 29	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	May 3	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 6	3 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 6	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 13	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.
The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February :—
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M

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BOMBAY MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.

IT is proposed to erect a local memorial in this presidency to the late Earl of Mayo, to which all classes of the community are invited to subscribe.

It is needless for the committee to make any statement of the services of the late Viceroy, as his energy and untiring efforts to promote the welfare of the people of this country are known to all.

Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bombay, who have kindly consented to act as treasurers to the fund, and by the following gentlemen, members of the committee :—

The Hon. S. Mausfield, C.S.I.; the Hon. Justice Gibbs; the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft; the Hon. J. A. Forbes; the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.; the Hon. Munguldas Nathubhai, C.S.I.; the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; the Hon. Appasahib Koorundwarkar; the Hon. Sir A. D. Sassoon, K.C.S.I.; C. Gonne, Esq., C.S.; H. Maxwell, Esq.; Captain Robinson; D. Graham, Esq.; Dr. Bhau Daji; Kessowji Naik, Esq.; Narrayen Vassudewjee, Esq.; M. Balfour, Esq.; His Highness Ali Shah; Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.; J. Moir, Esq.; Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.; Vinayekrao Juggonathjee Saukersett, Esq.; R. Campbell, Esq.; Vinayek Wassudew, Esq.; Nacoda Mahomed Alli Rogay, Esq.; Hajee Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.; Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy, Esq.; Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Esq.; Luckmidass Khimjee, Esq.; Vundravundas Purshotumdass, Esq.; Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, Esq.; Haji Zainal Abadeen Shirazie, Esq.; Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.; Hormusjee Ardaseer Wadia, Esq.; Nana Morojee, Esq.; Moorarjee Goculdas, Esq.

GERALD SEYMOUR FITZGERALD,
Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DENT—March 21st, at York, the wife of Captain Dent, 3rd Hussars, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON—April 24th, at Poona, the wife of R. S. Anderson, Station Master, Broach, B. B. & C. I. Railway, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOPKINS—April 21st, at Midnapore, the wife of J. A. Hopkins, C.S., of a son.
ELSMIE—April 21st, at Jullundur, the wife of G. R. Elsmie, C.S., of a daughter.
MACPHERSON—April 18th, at Mooltan, the wife of A. R. Macpherson, Lieutenant, R. S. C., of a son.
WILLMORE—April 19th, at Luckimpore, Oudh, the wife of J. A. Willmore, Executive Engineer, Lucknow Provincial Division, of a daughter.
TYRRELL—April 25th, at Guntoor, the wife of S. M. Tyrrell, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TIDY—GAVIN—April 22nd, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Roorkee, by the Father of the Bride, W. M. Tidy, Esq., M.A., Merton College, Oxford, Bengal Civil Service to Emily Kathleen, second daughter of the Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, Chaplain of the Station.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—April 19th, at Bhawulpore, the wife of Mr. W. Clarke, aged 48 years, deeply regretted.
HOLDWAY—April 16th, at Midnapore, James Edward William Holdway, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Holdway, E. I. Railway, died of a stab, aged thirteen years.
BECQUET—April 20th, at Guchi Hurasarco, near Gurgaon, Punjab, Marie Evelina, the infant daughter of Mr. M. S. N. Becquet, Rajpoo ana State Railway, aged one month and six days.
LEWTRY—April 13th, at Attock, suddenly, Mrs. Ellen Lewtry, white on her way from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee, aged 75 years.
PAYNE—April 21st, at Calcutta, Jane Anne, the infant daughter of J. S. Payne, aged 10 months and 1 day.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1872.

SUFFICIENT notice has not yet been taken of the views expressed by Mr. Ashburner, the late Collector of Khandeish, before a Committee of the House of Commons, and generally shared in by Revenue officers regarding the great and crying want of small works of irrigation. In some parts of the country, Guzerat and Canara for instance, nearly every village has its tank from which water is raised for irrigation when required, but better still, in parts of Nassick and Khandeish, by damming up the main streams of the country the water is raised to such a level that it flows naturally over the land. These dams were constructed by the natives themselves, and were being gradually improved by the British Government to such an extent that they might have been made to utilize all the water in the streams. The lands on their banks were turned into gardens, and petitions flowed in to the Collectors for more bundaras, as the dams are called, and more irrigation. At every half mile or so there was a bundara to raise the level of the stream, but one might have been built at every quarter of a mile, and the ardent wishes of the ryots complied with. Such works were not only very beneficial to the country, but they were inexpensive in themselves, and returned a fair percentage on the outlay. They were actually so popular that the ryots were willing to pay up to Rs. 16 an acre for irrigated land.

Unfortunately a change came over the spirit of the Sirkar, and a new system was introduced, as Mr. Ashburner, we think, said of enormous schemes, which are very costly, and take a long time to complete. We do not suppose that would be so objectionable if they answered when completed, but there are grave doubts on that point. Singularly enough, one part of the new scheme seems to have been sometimes forgotten, and that is a point of extreme importance in irrigation works, which it does not require an Engineer to recognize—namely, the supply of water; for it was not remembered that the old native arrangements would monopolize it—in bad years at least. There is a work called the Jamda Canal, which has cost many lakhs, and for which the supply of water is said to be so inadequate, that the large and costly canal on one of the banks of the river has never been used at all, and the other very little, by the natives. Other works may be in the same plight; and the time really has come when, in the interest of the ryots, of the general taxpayer, and in the good cause of irrigation, some Revenue officer of high standing and weight with the Government should demand to know, and should publish for discussion, what these new works have cost, what number of acres they irrigate, and what interest they pay on the outlay—in Khandeish, for instance, and other parts. If they do not pay at all, but are a dead loss, not even meeting their working expenses, and if they irrigate next to no land, would it not be as well to return to and improve the former system, which is native, popular, cheap, and beneficial? If the new system is faulty to the core, it seems a pity to throw good money after bad for its improvement. By all means, if tanks to supply the new schemes with water can be made at a remunerative price, let them be, if practical men and not enthusiasts pronounce them likely to succeed; but we are greatly in favour of the modest and successful schemes of former days. No subject is in more need of ventilation in the public Press than this of irrigation. If failure is to succeed failure, famine will succeed famine.

WE learn that the foundation stone of the new Government Central High School will be laid this afternoon by the new Viceroy.

THE *Englishman* says the use of post-cards for reminders for replies is to be extended to the offices of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners, as well as to those of Commissioners.

THE divisional and district reports on the working of the Excise and Income Tax for last year are to be submitted to the Bengal Board of Revenue by the 1st and 15th of May, respectively, at latest.

THE analysis of the potable water at the principal military stations in the Madras Presidency will probably be completed by the end of the current year. At the end of 1871 the water at Bangalore, Secunderabad, Rangoon, Palaveram, St. Thomas's Mount, and Poonamallee, had been analysed and reported upon.

THE Committee appointed to consider the best

THE RAILWAY SLEEPER OR MILDEW, WHICH IS THE WORST?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those sapient gentlemen, who form what is called "The Parliamentary Committee on East India Finance," appeared rather amused with Mr. Ashburner's description of the lamentable ignorance displayed by the Bombay merchants in opposing legislative interference with the cotton trade, and their risible faculties were evidently much tickled when he said he had once found a railway sleeper in a bale of cotton, and that the admixture of 20 per cent. of sand was a common occurrence.

Now, there is on the Committee at least one man (Sir Thomas Bazley) who must know that adulteration and fraud in the cotton trade is not confined to the native dealer, but that the India merchant is more often the victim of an unprincipled Lancashire manufacturer than of the "mild Hindoo." If the exporter of cotton pays for 20 per cent. of sand or for a railway sleeper, he must be a fool, as he can have every bale examined and can reject any adulterated cotton, or get an allowance from the seller for the weight of a railway sleeper. On the other hand, the importer of cotton cloth has no redress should his cloth arrive mildewed; any number of certificates or survey reports will do no good, the innocent manufacturer declines all liability, and is surprised that any complaint can possibly be made about his cloth.

I have, during the last few weeks, seen hundreds of bales more or less mildew damaged, some being perfectly rotten and worthless, though sent by steamers, and only here a few weeks.

That an honest manufacturer can make goods which will keep sound, however long they may be packed, is an acknowledged fact, therefore the prevalence of so much mildew is a sign that unprincipled manufacturers are not uncommon, and it is very remarkable that, whenever the margin of profit is small, mildew damage increases in a wonderful manner, proving that the dearness of the raw material is made up by "*size*."

Now, Sir, I should like to know which is the greater rascal and requires most legislative interference,—the native dealer who mixes sand with his cotton, or the manufacturer who adds to his twist about forty per cent. of inferior and cheap "size?" The former fraud can be detected before shipment, but the latter cannot.—Yours, &c., GREY SHIRTINGS.

Bombay, 25th April.

MUNICIPAL SWEEPINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me one more word about the injustice contemplated towards that sweet little spot—Bandora [illegible] place where you, Sir, worn out with brain-[illegible] all the week, ought to spend your Sundays, at [illegible] that is, if you properly appreciate health, that blessing which the poet thus apostrophises—

"Thou chiefest good
"Bestowed by Heaven, but seldom understood."

Now, we at Bandora understand it thoroughly, and the majority of us enjoy it, and cannot understand why we should be deprived of it, because Byculla and the parts thereabouts find it fail them through the stinks which are now offered to Bandora. I say "offered" advisedly, for I know the offer is refused effectually or will be, for nothing short of appeal to the Privy Council, if that be possible, will satisfy us that we cannot away with it. Dr. Hewlett has no doubt been consulted by the *few* members of the Bench who voted for the iniquitous proceeding, but it does not require a medical man, however learned, to tell you that stable litter (as they tell us it will be) will stink and generate foul gases, possibly noxious to life, when subjected to damp and the piercing rays of the sun. It does not need a very scientific man to tell you that if the land wind for nearly five months in the year blows at night over the spot where these heaps of filth are placed, right through the village and slaughter-houses, that the meat will suffer, and so will the inhabitants of the village. If the meat suffer, then it becomes a question for the meat consumers of Bombay! Then, again, when once this proceeding commences, who will guarantee us "stable litter only?" Who will see that the carts are not filled with *that* which I will not too *particularly particularize*? No one! We now look to the members of the Bench who are working-men, and will take the trouble to work at this matter and get some information on the subject, and not be led away by blarney such as, "Oh! we'll shoot very little down here, and it shall be (?) *all* stable litter." We at Bandora don't believe it will.

If any Justice wishes to inspect the place and see for himself, let him stay a night or two with me, and in the mornings we'll go all over it and he'll very soon be convinced. But it must be taken up with a determination to see right done, for we erect no statues at Bandora.—Yours, &c. MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN.

THE MAIN DRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the Worshipful Justices are still discussing the Commissioner's Budget in the Town Hall, the memorialists of the Club, in conjunction with the inhabitants of Byculla, Tardeo, and the surrounding neighbourhood, are still denouncing the Municipal authorities, who still persist in allowing the main drain to remain in its present foul and pestilent condition.

In a simple case of pumping like this, and for the trifling extra cost it would involve, it is a wonder that no one has asked the question why this nuisance was not dealt with as in previous years.

For the last three or four years the drain was pumped comparatively dry by the 1st of January, and means were adopted to keep the sewage out of it during the hot weather. By this system there remained only the slight nuisance at Bellasis Road bridge, where the two drains meet and the action of the sewage is exposed to the atmosphere. There appears to be no fault at the pumping station, for I find that not only have they the old complement of pumps, but an addition has just recently been made of a large centrifugal pump, capable, I am told, of lifting upwards of 10,000 gallons of sewage per minute; when, however, I am also told that this same pump has been in Bombay some eight or nine months, is it not enough to make me believe that many of the Justices prefer to air their would-be eloquent effusions before the public, and see themselves in print, rather than enquire or study in the smallest degree the health and interests of those "*poor ratepayers*" with whom they profess so much to sympathize?

In conclusion, may it be asked why this pump was not erected before, so that it might be available, instead of being erected at the most unreasonable time of the year,—or, better, why was it ordered at all? except as a matter of economy, and to supersede the present chain pumps.

26th April. HOWLET.

A NEW REASON FOR FEASTING THE SAILORS.

"Show me a man with soul so dead," &c., &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I, Sir, am a citizen of the United States; and when I saw, by the telegram this morning, that in all probability the United States would insist on the consideration of the "Indirect Claims," I said to myself, "I wonder if this will result in war with England." If so, what can I do for my country?" Then it occurred to me that the Flying Squadron was in the harbour. Now, I cannot see my way clear to totally destroy it, especially as my fellow-countrymen are few in Bombay, and I fear they would not be inclined to join me in any such an undertaking; and I have no torpedoes. However, I think I see my way clear to do my country a benefit which, though in itself small, yet if each citizen of the United States would do as much, we could, to a great extent, cripple the Navy of Great Britain. I have concluded to send you Rs. 20 towards the entertainment of the sailors and marines, on Tuesday next; for this reason—I am quite sure that if the entertainment is what it should be, a number will be made seriously, if not permanently ill, and it is nearly certain that during the sports some one or more will be so much injured as to render him or them permanently unfit for duty. Such being the conclusion I have arrived at, will you kindly let Rs. 10 go towards the most indigestible food, and Rs. 10 towards the sports? If any one of the games should be particularly dangerous, please have it applied to it. I am sure, Sir, that, British as you are, you will not fail to honour the candour of a citizen of the United States who, though he has not yet died for his country, has bled for her. (I used to have the nose bleed in New York, when I ran with No. 6 Hose Cart.) I have thus openly given you my reason for contributing Rs. 20 to the fund, for I do hate a man who is afraid to speak his mind when the interests of his country demand that his voice should be heard.—Yours very respectfully,

A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

A GIANT'S WATCH.—Mr. STREETER, of Conduit Street, Bond Street, London, has just completed the manufacture of a "gigantic" Gold Watch, for Captain M. V. Bates, the "Kentucky Giant." It is of such "*Brobdingnagian*" proportions, that it is worthy of special notice. Technically it is described as a "English Lever Keyless Hunting Repeater," and is of the highest order of workmanship throughout. The case is made of 18 carat gold, weighing eight ounces, and it is superbly engraved with emblematic insignia, representing the Goddess of Liberty upholding the national flag, on which is so capriciously displayed the "Stars and Stripes." On either side of the figure is the Captain's monogram, the whole surmounted by the American Eagle. Such an immense watch requires of necessity a "Guard" chain of proportionate dimensions to "fit" it. This has likewise been manufactured by Mr. STREETER, who has produced a new and special design, also emblematic of the Captain's nationality; it weighs upwards of 12 ounces, and measures six feet in length.—*Morning Post*, March 29.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 5TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, which sailed from Aden on Friday, 19th April, at 5-20 A.M., arrived in harbour at daybreak yesterday morning. For the first three days she experienced light northerly breezes with smooth water, the succeeding two days light southerly and easterly breezes, and from there moderate to fresh northerly breezes with fine weather. At 4 P.M. on Wednesday she sighted H.M.S. Glasgow on the starboard bow. At 7-35 was boarded by her, and delivered her mails and despatches. All were well on board the Glasgow, and expecting to arrive at Bombay this (Friday) afternoon. At 7-55 the Pekin proceeded on her voyage. At noon next day the Glasgow was out of sight on the port quarter in lat. 18-23 N., long. 70-7 E. At noon on Wednesday the Pekin passed the ship Gatineau from Liverpool for Bombay, lat. 18-4 N., long. 66-8 E. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM BRINDISI.

Captain Trevor.	Captain and Mrs. White.
Captain Upperton.	Major Trevor.
Col. St. George.	Major Hastings Fraser.
Col. Doria.	Mr. Scott.
Col. Thomas.	Mr. Steel..
Captain Ballye.	

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Rev. J. Y. Darling.	Major Ripley.
Mr. W. S. Drake.	Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey.
Capt. and Mrs. Stewart.	Mrs. Capow.
Mr. Milne.	Mrs. Mullins and child.
Col. Sankey.	Mr. J. Sunderland.
Asst. Surgeon Duke.	Mr. A. H. Ashdown.
Mr. C. J. Shaw.	Mr. F. Steel.
Mr. J. A. Browne.	Mr. F. W. Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. Langton.	Mr. C. E. Chamberlin.
Mr. Thom.	Mr. Symonds.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Mrs. Wilton.	Mrs. Viegas and child.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. F. Duck.	Mr. Pater, and 40 Natives.

FROM ADEN.

Dr. Foss.	Mr. Franck.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 5TH APRIL.

MR. DISRAELI'S visit to Manchester has been the main event of this week, and on the whole it deserves its importance. If it has done nothing else, it has brought out beyond question the fact of a strong Conservative feeling in Lancashire, once a stronghold of Radicalism and the cradle of the Anti-Corn Law League. Perhaps it was scarcely worth while to get the Conservative leader down to the manufacturing districts in such wretched weather as this dripping Easter week, merely to make plainer what the last general election told everybody, and I think if the promoters of the demonstration had been able to see clearly a month in advance they would in February have elected to let the matter drop. The plain truth is, the display is the product of a somewhat serious miscalculation. At the time when Parliament assembled few even of the Ministerial supporters doubted that an appeal to the country could not be long deferred; many thought that it would follow a series of Government humiliations, and that Mr. Gladstone from pique, if from no other feeling, would resign after being outvoted. Even so lately as a fortnight ago the defeat of the Ministry on a testing question of confidence was anticipated with some confidence, the chosen battle field being the *fiasco* arising from the Washington Treaty. But since the beginning of last month there has been a marked change, and singularly enough the most ardent Conservatives now admit that they have lost their best chance. What is the explanation it is not easy to say; the causes are really manifold. The Government is certainly not popular; independent Liberals and Nonconformists are as restive and discontented as ever: Mr. Gladstone's last move, apropos of Irish University education, was most unfortunate, and pleased no party or sect; and his foreign policy is profoundly distrusted. But nobody seriously thinks the Ministry should be turned out of office merely because of the Collier scandal or the Megæra breakdown, while on the education question the support they get from political foes is a counteractive to the alienation of friends. The greatest fault of all—their mismanagement of the Washington Treaty—is quite serious enough to claim the notice it has got in being put forward prominently as the subject of Mr. Disraeli's hostile motion; but the very gravity of the question is the safety of the Government. So long as negotiations are in progress Parliament will not disturb the Ministry of the day, and the Conservatives have at heart no desire themselves to succeed to the heritage of an unfinished and most unmanageable diplomatic controversy. Thus the pending attack is a mere feint; the Opposition I verily believe do not want it to be anything else. Again, the Ministry most distinctly improved their position by two measures—Mr. Cardwell's Bill and the Budget. The former has considerably raised the estimates that had been formed of the administrative capacity of the Cabinet; the Budget, coming home to the personal interests of the entire community, has given universal satisfaction. Mr. Lowe's strategy which last year endangered his colleagues has this year immensely assisted them, for his dexterous move completely took the wind out of Mr. Disraeli's sails. If the Manchester demonstration had happened just one month ago it would have been a success; politically it is now a failure. Applause from enthusiastic crowds is very well in its way, but it becomes only an empty sound when every one knows that it will not be followed by action. Thus the Disraeli demonstration is relatively a fiasco; events have superseded the interest it would otherwise have attracted. Conservatives of course will indignantly deny this; they point to the crowds, the enthusiasm, the respect with which their leader was greeted, and are very jubilant at the contrast between "now" and "then." These signs of popular favour, however, prove in reality very little. Lancashire is an enormous county; the working population is all on the move during Easter week, and it would go anywhere to stare at the latest celebrity, whether a political leader, a famous singer, or a wild beast. Mr. Disraeli is, in his way, a curiosity. Many persons far above the crowd would like to hear him, from the intellectual pleasure of admiring his mental activity and pluck, being tickled by his jokes and startled by his paradoxes or his epigrams. Again, there is of course a large Conservative element in Lancashire, and, the whole country having been canvassed for weeks past by active political managers bent on accomplishing a formidable demonstration, it would have been odd if something quite out of the way had not resulted.

But I repeat politically the result is almost *nil*. If the object had been to shake the present Ministry out of their seats, Mr. Disraeli might as well have stopped at home. His very jokes had lost nearly all their point. What, for instance, could he say about the past and almost forgotten match-tax budget, when the popular proposals of last week threw it completely out of thought and memory? There was no use in flogging so very dead a horse. As for vague declamations about the Throne, the Church, and the Constitution, and sneers at the Liberal party for preparing the way of republicanism, the charge would have had more point but for the fact that it was Mr. Gladstone who most effectively crushed Sir Charles Dilke's movement in the House of Commons. That was another instance in which events spoiled the Disraelite demonstration; if Sir Charles had only been a fortnight later in moving his resolution, what credit might have accrued to the "great Constitutional party" for being the only effective vindicators of the Monarchy! More unfortunate still was Mr. Disraeli's position when treating of foreign affairs. Here is the really weak point of the Government, and the most strenuous Liberals are perfectly aware of the fact, but it was exactly here that considerations of policy tied Mr. Disraeli's tongue and cooled the ardour of his criticism. Lord Derby, a much abler if less brilliant man, felt this when in the Lords he discussed the negotiations with the American Government a few nights before the recess. But calmness and reticence which were quite appropriate in that serene and passionless Chamber were sadly out of place at a crowded and excited public meeting, so what might have been Mr. Disraeli's strong point was by perverse fate converted into a stale, flat, and unprofitable dose of harmless commonplace. Nevertheless, the clever leader of his party did his best. His speech in the Free Trade Hall was a great rhetorical effort, and some of the passages were of a very high order of eloquence. He vindicated the Monarchy and the Lords, showing how much more expensive was Republican America; praised the Church of England, praised even the Dissenters—how different from the day, just three years and a half ago, when he sneered at the "shallow fanaticism" of the Liberation Society!—and, sly dog, eulogised, as only so good and pious a man could do, the family life of England, thereby tickling amazingly the moral and domesticated Cottonopolitans. There was, however, one allusion to foreign politics, the ingenuity of which I must point out. Mr. Disraeli, describing the present occupants of the Treasury Bench as "a range of exhausted volcanoes," the original stimulus having died out, spoke of the two conspicuous failures in their foreign policy—the negotiations with Russia about the Black Sea and with the United States about the Alabama claims. He went on to say that he could prove there would have been no Crimean War if the Derby Ministry of 1852 had remained in power, and there would have been no difficulty with America if the Disraeli Administration of 1868 had not been expelled from office. His process of explanation was simple. The Emperor Nicholas did not believe that a Government which included Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Gladstone among its members would fight him; hence the series of aggressions against Turkey in 1852-3. The Americans never thought that a Ministry which had Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster among its leading men would be anything else than complaisant even to truckling; hence the Senate was tempted to throw overboard the Riverdy-Johnson Convention, knowing that they would get much better terms from the Gladstone Cabinet. The *Times* points out that Mr. Disraeli is historically wrong, since it was the Clarendon-Johnson Treaty that the Senate rejected; and that is true enough. But it does not affect Mr. Disraeli's point. Lord Clarendon only carried out the negotiations begun by his predecessor, Lord Stanley; and Mr. Disraeli's contention is that the Americans were glad of an excuse to throw over the arrangement, when they saw that Mr. Gladstone was likely to be some time in power and to concede much better terms if pressed hard enough. As to the fact I should not like to give an opinion, although Mr. Disraeli professed to have chapter and verse for his statements; but on the broad point that Lord Aberdeen's and Mr. Gladstone's Administrations were considered by Foreign Powers to represent peace at any price there is no doubt at all. Did not the Emperor Nicholas avow on his death-bed that if he had not believed the Aberdeen Ministry would never go to war he would not have gone too far to recede with honour?

In business matters this week there have at last been two movements which were to vary our long stagnation. The Bank of England yesterday raised its rate of discount and the Liverpool cotton market has opened after the Easter recess with something like activity. There is a connection between the two events, though of a kind slightly different, perhaps from what either the Bank directors or cotton speculators intended. The rise in the rate is really due to the gradual expansion of trade and the high range of prices which has been reached, and it tends to check that further advance in the values of all commodities, cotton included, which seemed likely after the close of the Easter holidays. The degree in which the demand for money has grown under the growth of trade is seen at a glance by a comparison of the amount advanced by the Bank under the head of "other securities" three months ago with that which its present returns disclose. On the 27th December last that item represented a total of £17,950,156; at present it is no less than eight millions more, being £25,961,226. Allowing for a possible excess of temporary advances at one quarter over the other this leaves at least six millions additional of money laid out in actual discounts, of which nearly the whole is due to the brisker trade demand. That this is the case is further proved by the falling off in the bullion from £24,914,822 at the end of the year to £22,358,408 now, and in the reserve of notes from £14,681,225 to £10,738,780. As the principal part of the requirements abroad on French and German account, and also for the loans contracted, has been met by purchases of the gold arriving here and sold in the open market, the diminution in the Bank bullion can only be explained by home necessities. The increase in the demand for discount has, however, been so gradual and has been so little felt in a market glutted with unemployed capital, that it excited little notice, and yesterday's step caused great surprise. Apparently the Bank took the step in self defence. The discount houses have been rather shorter of money lately in consequence of the quarterly payments, and they held back from discounting, thus throwing an extra pressure on the Bank; and the directors feel themselves justified in asking more because they are sure of getting it. Besides, it has always been found by long experience that when the reserves of notes approaches ten millions sterling, it is time to move; in fact, but for the Continental balances still here the Bank would be entitled to charge 5 per cent. The position then is simply this. The demand for discount shewing no signs of abatement, and being influenced by conditions which are permanent and not merely casual, the period of cheap money is over for the present, and we may look for a continuance of the upward tendency. How far it may go is another matter. Some of the discount brokers are predicting a rise to 4 per cent. next week, but the truth is that if any of the foreign money here is withdrawn we shall go very rapidly to 5 per cent. There is a vast difference between the position now and what it was last October when changes in the official rate were made so rapidly. The Bank of England now controls the market, and will for three months to come; six months ago it could only decline to let out its own reserves except on certain terms—it could not influence others who had ample unemployed capital in their hands. At present the Government balances at the Bank are heavy, and will so continue until the end of June. If then a rise takes place, the change will be real and will affect trade universally, not the Bank of England's private operations alone.

Had an advance in the rate occurred a fortnight ago it might have influenced the cotton market; but it will not do so now. The stagnation at Liverpool passed away with the Easter recess, and I do not think dear money will check speculation, though speculation will certainly help to make money dearer. What really is moving cotton at this moment is the rapid falling off in the receipts at the American ports. Very good authorities on the other side now remark that there is a general disposition to reduce estimates of the year's supply as compared with two months ago. Up to the beginning of this week the receipts were 850,000 bales fewer than those in the same period of 1871, which would seem to suggest the probability of a crop of three and a quarter million bales. But many persons still think that as the planters have received high prices for what they have sold, they are under no necessity to sell the remainder, and are therefore holding back their stock. Whether that be so or not I cannot help thinking that the natives in your up-country districts, who seem to be keeping their stocks for higher prices later in the season, are shrewdly alive to the balance of probabilities, which I have always considered point in that direction.

MUSCAT NEWS-REPORT.

FROM 30TH MARCH TO 14TH APRIL.

MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY, 14th April.

HIS HIGHNESS SYED TOOREKE has proceeded with a force, composed chiefly of Ghafirce tribes, to Nadi Somayel, in order to coerce a refractory tribe, inhabiting that quarter.

The Political Agent arrived at Muscat on the 7th instant in H.M.S. Kwantung.

Communication with the South-Eastern districts is cut off owing to the disturbing effect of the presence of Syed Salim bin Howeynee. Trade is impeded in consequence.

H.M.S. Bullfinch anchored to-day.

E. C. Ross, Major,
H. B. M.'s Pol. Agent and Consul, Muscat.

GULF NEWS-REPORT.

BRITISH RESIDENCY, BUSHIRE, 8th April.

A CHANGE of Governors is talked of at Bushire consequent on the death of Cassim Khan Walee, the late Governor General of Fars.

Prince Assadoollah Mirza is spoken of as the next Governor for Bushire, and the Shah's son, the Zil-us-Sultana, as the next Governor General of Fars.

The exertions of the Relief Committee seem to have been successful in relieving the distress caused by the famine in Bushire.

H.M.S. Bullfinch, R. N., under command of Captain Lodder, Senior Naval Officer, arrived at Bushire on the 5th April.

J. C. EDWARDS,
Uncov. Assistant Resident,
in charge local duties, Bushire.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"When the general health is impaired, and emaciation in progress," observes Sir Henry Marsh Bart., Physician to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding healthy rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY.

AHMEDABAD.—We see that cholera has made its appearance at Ahmedabad.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During Wednesday and Thursday, 273 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

MAILS for Veraval, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvi, per s. s. Taptee, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-day, at 5 P.M.

HIS HIGHNESS RAMCHUNDER RAO APPA SAHEB, Chief of Jamkhundee, has gone to Mahableshwur for the remainder of the season.

THE GAEKWAR'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.—We learn that Nana Saheb Khandwelkar, brother-in-law of H. H. Mulharao, has been appointed Sooba of Nowsaree.

BROACH.—A native paper states that a movement is being set on foot at Broach to raise a fund for the purpose of commemorating the memory of the late Viceroy of India.

NOWSAREE.—A correspondent from Nowsaree states that there is at present great scarcity of water at that station. The heat is insufferable, and small-pox has made its appearance.

THEFT.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday sentenced a Mussulman named Mohideen Emam to a month's imprisonment for stealing a quantity of cotton belonging to one Lowjee Pairaz.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, George Rivers, a seaman of the ship Andromeda, had his leg broken by his accidentally falling down the hatchway. He was soon conveyed to the European General Hospital.

A TIGER AND THREE PANTHERS KILLED NEAR SURAT.—A correspondent of a native paper states that a few days ago the Superintendent of Police at Surat killed a tiger and three panthers somewhere near Surat.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday fined a man named Luxmon Hunmuntrao, a peon in the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, in the sum of Rs. 40, for committing an assault against the person of Heelabee, woman.

THE YOUNG THAKUR OF RAJCOTE.—A correspondent informs us that the young Thakur of Rajcote the other day gave a grand dinner to the other Chiefs, his fellow-students of the Rajcoomar College, on account of his approaching marriage.

THE Government of Bombay have caused notices to be issued to the different villages in the districts of Poona and Sholapore, warning the villagers not to go to Punderpore at the time of the approaching juttra, as cholera is at present raging there.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Govind Rama was charged with stealing a bed cover and a copper vessel, the property of Government, and was, on conviction, sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—The members of this oldest Parsee Dramatic Club reproduce to-night at their own theatre the new play entitled "Jehangeer," which they have successfully performed on previous occasions. It will be followed by an amusing local farce.

APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT.—Bhow Someshett, a dealer in leaves and betelnut, appeared before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, and obtained a warrant against a servant of his named Balla, whom he charged with theft of a silver waist ornament and a turban, of the value of Rs. 83.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Seetaram Wittoo was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with culpable homicide amounting to murder, in having about a fortnight ago caused the death of one Sutwajee Joteeba, a tailor. The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail till Friday next.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Crushna Dowjee. Last week the man had accidentally fallen out of a window of the second storey of a house in Puttangwady, and fractured his skull, from the result of which he died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	Yeix Blous	Freshnert.
Overture	Military	Embury.
Quadrille	Bouquet d'Opera	Riviere.
Selection (Op.)	Genevieve de Brabant	Offenbach.
Valse	Little Nell	Godfrey.
Galop	Express Train	Kulkbrenner.

PAROCHIAL MEETING.—A public meeting of the parishioners of Christ Church, Byculla, was held on Wednesday afternoon in the church vestry. The Rev. Mr. F. L. Sharpin, chaplain, was called to the chair. A statement showing the receipt and disposal of the Offertory Fund for the past fifteen months was laid on the table. The chairman then informed the meeting of the reasons which had induced him to convene it, and read some correspondence on the subject which had passed between himself and Mr. C. J. Mayhew, one of the trustees of the church, after which were read letters from the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft and Mr. R. V. Hearn, regretting their absence and expressing interest and sympathy with the object of the meeting. The following resolutions were then carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. C. A. Langley and seconded by Mr. Barnett—"That a committee, consisting of four members of the congregation, be appointed to assist the chaplain in the disposal of the Offertory Fund, such committee to be elected at a general meeting of the congregation annually at Easter."

Proposed by Mr. G. H. Farran and seconded by Mr. Robson—"That the following gentlemen form the committee for the current year:—Mr. C. A. Winter, Mr. L. G. Hynes, Mr. C. G. Langley, and Mr. Rowland."

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

WE understand that the Queen's statue will be unveiled by H. E. the new Viceroy of India on Monday next.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE ship MENDORA, 970 tons, Captain J. Moddrel, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 5,806 bales cotton and 205 cwts. horns.

THE SHIP CAMPERDOWN, 945 tons, Captain C. Axon, will sail to-day for Falmouth with a cargo of 5,938 bales cotton and 215 cwts. coffee.

THE S.S. ETHIOPIA, Captain T. Sanders, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passenge:—Major Thoyts, Mrs. Aitkens, and eighty deck passengers.

THE S.S. CELLA, 1,307 tons, Captain G. Jeffrey, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 7,944 bales cotton, 488 bales wool, 819 bales rags, 120 cwts. coiryarn, and the passengers whose names appeared in our yesterday's paper.

THE DEFIANCE, from Bombay to Liverpool, stranded at the mouth of the Umtaintwan river, had been entirely blown to pieces previous to 17th February, most of the cargo went to sea.—*Shipping Gazette.*

THE AMERICAN SHIP NEW ERA, of Boston, since leaving Calcutta, has been making water. The leak went on increasing, and the captain thought it prudent to put in for repairs. The vessel is making 22 inches of water every hour.—*Mauritius Paper.*

ANOTHER WRECK AT RODRIGUES.—Captain J. Robb of the ship Pandora, from Calcutta to the Mauritius, reports that on the 29th March about 10° north off Rodrigues, he was boarded by a boat from that island, reporting the total loss of the barque Clara Sayers, Middleton, master, from Sydney to Mauritius, on the reefs to the southward of Rodrigues on 21st January. One man was drowned when leaving the wreck, and another died shortly after landing; the rest of the crew and passengers are safe and well on shore and proposed to leave for Mauritius in the schooner Wizard, which was shortly expected there.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	APRIL—MAY.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
1 5 m	5 4	Saturday 27	7 31 n	3 5
2 13 a	6 8		8 10 a	3 1
1 49 m	4 5	Sunday 28	8 18 m	7 5
2 7 a	5 8		9 5 a	2 5
2 41 m	3 4	Monday 29	9 10 m	6 1
4 6 a	4 8		10 11 a	1 8
2 42 m	1 10	Tuesday 30	10 42 m	6 10
5 10 a	4 1		38 a	0 10
3 23 m	1 10	Wednesday ... 1	11 43 m	3 11
6 39 a	3 1		.....	.....
7 11 m	2 1		1 12 m	2 7
7 54 a	4 6	Thursday 2	1 18 a	3 6
3 52 m	3 0		2 24 m	3 11
8 47 a	4 11	Friday 3	2 31 a	3 6

Moon—Last Quarter, 30 d. 7h. 11m. P.M.

HIGH COURT.—27TH APRIL.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment on the Question of Costs.

601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle—Shamavahoo, widow, and others v. Dwarkadass Yusonjee and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen, and Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

363-71—Mr. Judge—Memon Abba Thara v. Memon Soolamon Soomar—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

601-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Memon Soolamon Soomar v. Memon Abba Thara—Judge.

493-71—Mr Judge—Mirza Mahomed Sally Khan v. Morarjee Cursondass—Manisty and Fletcher.

130-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mooljee Curondass v. Mirza Mahomed Sally Khan, &c.—Mr. Judge.

375-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Ruttonsey Punchan v. Charles Saunders—Manisty and Fletcher.

87-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Richaud Latham and others v. George Mackie—No appearance.

401-71—Jefferson and Payne—Chabildas Lulubhoy v. Arthur Travers Crawford—Leathes and Crawford.

415-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurgopall Premsookdas and another v. Hurryvullubdas Culliandas—No appearance.

419-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Soondersdas Mooljee and another v. Bace Jasoda—No appearance.

425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Kursondas Muddonjee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Esmtoolla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

305-71—J. Gopall Luxumibai, widow, v. Khessoram Bapujee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

331-71—Mr. Hearn—The Secretary of State for India v. Hajee Essa Hajee Fudla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

206-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Jamsetjee Adarjee v. Nowrojee Burjorjee—Pestonjee Dinshaw.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, 28TH APRIL.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 113 and 348.
4-15 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 297, 200, and 301. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY-DAYS.

Wednesday, 1st May, being the Feast of St. Phillip and St. James, Ap. and M., Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 A.M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 110 and 141.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 310, 317, and 14. The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Matins with Litany, and Sermon. Hymns 136 and 146.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 139, 200, and 270.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 260 (Behold the messengers of Christ), and 115 (O Christ, the heavens' eternal King.)
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 261 (Come, pure hearts), 256 (O heavenly Jerusalem), and 118 (Jesu, the world's redeeming Lord.)
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 96, 10, (Tune, New St. Ann's—No. 26.)
Paraphrase 41, (Tune, St. Stephen's—No. 49.)
Hymn 52, (Tune, Redhead—No. 329.)
Anthem—"O Lord my God."—Para. 5.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 67 (2nd version), (Tune, St. Gregory—No. 40.)
Paraphrase 46, (Tune, Jackson's—No. 18.)
Paraphrase 60, (Tune, Evan—No. 132.)
Anthem—"Sing, oh Heavens."—Para. 15.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6 P.M.—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

ON Thursday a meeting of the Bench was held in the Durbar Room—Mr. Connon in the chair.

Nearly an hour was spent in waiting for a quorum. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee at twenty minutes to four said that as there was no quorum perhaps the meeting should be adjourned. It only required two Justices to make 25, the quorum number. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee left the table, and returned in a few minutes with Mr. Vensyekrao Wassudew, who had been engaged in his capacity of Oriental Translator in the next room. Mr. Dosabhoy went out again to forage for another Justice, but while he was absent, a Justice dropped in who was received with applause that he seemed at some difficulty to account for. Mr. Dosabhoy returned, and the quorum was complete.

A PERSONAL APOLOGY.

Mr. Maxwell said that before the business proper was commenced he had a personal matter to bring before the Bench. He took this, the earliest opportunity he had, of apologising to Dr. Hewlett for the rather severe language he used regarding him in the heat of the discussion on the Budget. He had the greatest respect for Dr. Hewlett, and he was sorry that he had said of him what he said. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said that any one who knew Mr. Maxwell's good heart and high spirit would only expect an apology such as this, and doubtless Dr. Hewlett would be satisfied with it. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Connon then complained of the unpunctuality of the Justices. They ought, he said, to be in their places as the clock struck three, and he remarked that if the Justices played and dandled with their public duties in this way it need not be wondered at that the Corporation had not the full amount of respect it was perhaps entitled to.

Mr. Maclean said it might be remembered that the Justices had had a great many meetings of late, and while this was a very busy time the business before the Bench was not of extraordinary importance. The Bench was only supposed to hold quarterly meetings, and recently it had been doing a great deal more than was expected of it by law.

THE RESOLUTION ON THE POLICE BUDGET.

Mr. Souter—Before any other business is commenced, I should be obliged if you would allow me to make an explanation regarding a resolution pass

the support of a large number of influential gentlemen, many of whom advocate emigration as a remedy.

The Bank rate has been increased from 3 to 3½ per cent.

William Chester Minor, the American surgeon who shot George Merritt, a stoker, last month, without any provocation, has been declared "Not guilty" on the ground of insanity.

There is a report of the probability of the purchase of Christ's Hospital by the Mid-London Railway. The sum named is £900,000.

The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have declared a dividend for the half-year, ending with December last, of 4 per cent., free of income-tax.

At the meeting of the Oriental Bank on the 18th of April the directors will propose the usual dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending the 31st December.

A vacancy has occurred in the representation for Tamworth by the sudden death of Mr. John Peel.

Professor Maurice, the well-known opponent of the doctrine of the eternity of punishment, died on April 1.

Earl Granville has thrown open to competition student interpreterships in China, Japan, and Spain.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Marquis of Graham; Lieut.-Col. H. D. Champbell, late 1st Life Guards; Major-Gen. Wingfield, R.A; Maj.-Gen. A. Emmett, R.E.; Maj-Gen. G. Gambier, C.B., R.A.; Lieut.-Col. G. Robeson, late Military Train; C. Horne, Esq., late Bom. C.S.; Capt. H. Ward, E.I.C.S.; Capt. G. B. Leslie, Bo. S.C.; Professor Henderson, M.D., of Edinburgh; Professor F. D. Maurice, of Cambridge; Rev. C. H. Terrott, Bishop of Edinburgh; Rev. S. Hood, Dean of Argyll; C. J. B. Black, late of China; Mr. J. Peel, M.P.; H. P. Greaves, Esq., late P. and O. S.S. Indus; W. Palmer, Esq., Recorder of Great Yarmouth.

THE SHIPPERS BY THE DEFIANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Our attention has been called to a paragraph in your money article of this day regarding the cargo by our late ship Defiance. It is so grossly incorrect that we deem it our duty to put you right.

The Defiance left Bombay with 5,635 bales and two half-bales of cotton on board. Of this, 2,277 bales and one half-bale were shipped by some of the most respectable and well-known European houses of Bombay.

From this you will learn that, instead of the shippers of this cargo "being all natives," as stated in your article, at least 40 per cent. of the shippers were European merchants, and who, we will venture to say, stand far higher in the commercial world than the party who conveyed such false information to Lloyd's, though he may attach R. N. to his name. Of the 3,358 bales and one half-bale shipped by natives we learn from the manifest that at all events a very large proportion of them are well-known highly respectable native shippers, and from our experience of them during the last 32 years are quite incapable of attempting to rob the underwriters. That there may have been some very low seedy cotton shipped we think very likely such was the fact, as hardly a ship comes from Bombay without some of this kind on board; but we never knew a case of even 10 per cent. being bad, instead of 95 per cent., as stated by Lloyd's informant.—We are, Sir, yours respectfully,

EDWARD BATES & SONS,
Owners of the late ship Defiance.

Liverpool, March 28.

MR. DISRAELI AT MANCHESTER.

THE event of the week previous to the departure of the mail which arrived yesterday was Mr. Disraeli's long-expected visit to Manchester. The right hon. gentleman arrived in that city on Monday evening, accompanied by his wife, the Viscountess Beaconsfield, and was received at the station by several thousand persons, who gave him a hearty reception. Mr. Disraeli and the Viscountess left the station almost immediately in Mr. Callender's carriage for that gentleman's residence in Victoria Park where they remained as guests during their stay in Manchester. Before the carriage left the station the horses were removed and a number of Conservative working men were harnessed to the vehicle and drew it out of the station, cheering "Britons never shall be slaves," amid the cheering of the greater portion of the crowd. On the following day there was an immense gathering of Conservatives at the Pomona Gardens, where a number of addresses—120 according to some accounts, and 150 according to others—were presented to Mr. Disraeli. The weather was miserably cold and wet, but the deputations nevertheless marched down to the gardens, with gay banners and devices and bands of music, through what is described as "simply a sea of mud," and under "a moving mass of umbrellas." The march of the various processions occupied fully two hours. Only a few of the more important addresses were read, Mr. Disraeli making a few brief speeches in reply to each. He congratulated the Lancashire Conservatives on their successes in 1868. He expressed a belief that "the whole body" of the people will ultimately rally to the Conservative cause. He paid a special compliment to the town of Blackburn. That town had been "much maligned" after the general election, but its people had reconquered the ground they had lost through "persecution." Mr. Disraeli was particularly charmed with Salford. He wished that he had given that borough four members instead of two, and he declared that to be the patron of the "Disraeli Orange Lodge of Salford" was "one of the greatest distinctions" he had ever received. In a general address to the assembly Mr. Disraeli spoke of his success as "one of the most remarkable incidents, perhaps he might say an unparalleled one, in the political life of any public man." In 1868 Lancashire distinguished itself by a demonstration in favour of Conservative principles which sustained him and his colleagues "under a considerable defeat," because, "in the first place, we felt it was a great thing to have gained the confidence of such men; and secondly, because we believed that the country of Lancaster in politics, as it has been in other things, would be the precursor of a triumphant future." The addresses he had that day received Mr. Disraeli said he should treasure among the archives of his house as "an exhibition of sympathy which would sustain any public man in his private life," and declared them to be the best reward for any efforts that he could make for their honour and welfare.

The most important incident connected with Mr. Disraeli's visit, however, was his speech in the Free Trade Hall on Wednesday night (April 3), which occupied three hours and a quarter in delivery. The speech was listened to by from 6,000 to 7,000 persons, the hall being crammed to its utmost capacity.

Mr. Disraeli was received by the vast assemblage with loud and long-continued applause, then followed the Kentish fire and the National Anthem. The right hon. gentleman said,—Gentlemen,—The Chairman has correctly reminded you that this is not the first time that my voice has sounded in this hall. (Cheers.) But that was on occasions very different from that which now assembles us together, was nearly 30 years ago, when I endeavoured to support and stimulate the flagging energies of an institution in which I thought there were the germs of future refinement and intellectual advantage to the rising generation of Manchester, and since I have been here on this occasion I have learnt with much gratification that it is now counted among your most flourishing institutions. (Cheers.) There was also another and more recent occasion when the gracious office fell to me to distribute among the members of the Mechanics' Institution those prizes which they had gained through their study in letters and in science. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, these were pleasing offices, and if life consisted only of such offices you would not have to complain of it. But life has its masculine duties (cheers), and we are assembled here to fulfil some of the most important of these, when, as citizens of a free country, we are assembled together to declare our determination to maintain, to uphold, the Constitution to which we are debtors, in our opinion, for our freedom and our welfare. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, there seems at first something incongruous that one should be addressing the population of so influential and intelligent a county as Lancashire who is not locally connected with them, and, gentlemen, I will frankly admit that that circumstance did for a long time make me hesitate in accepting your cordial and generous invitation. But, gentlemen, after what occurred yesterday, after receiving more than 200 addresses from every part of this great county (cheers), after the welcome which then greeted me, I feel that I should not be doing justice to your feelings, I should not do duty to myself, if I any longer considered my presence here to-night to be an act of presumption. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, though it may not be an act of presumption, it still is, I am told, an act of great difficulty. Our opponents assure us that the Conservative party have no political programme (cheers); and, therefore, they must look with much satisfaction to one whom you honour to-night by considering him the leader and representative of your opinions when he comes forward, at your invitation, to express to you what that programme is. (Cheers.) The Conservative party are accused of having no programme of policy. If by a programme is meant a plan to despoil churches and plunder landlords, I admit we have no programme. (Hear, hear.) If by a programme is meant a policy which assails or menaces every institution and every interest, every class and every calling in the country, I admit we have no programme. But if to have a policy with distinct ends, and these such as most deeply interest the great body of the nation, be a becoming programme for a political party, then, I contend, we have an adequate programme, and one which, here or elsewhere, I shall always be prepared to assert and to vindicate. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the programme of the Conservative party is to maintain the Constitution of the country. (Cheers.) I have not come down to Manchester to deliver an essay on the English Constitution; but when the banner of Republicanism is unfurled—(hear, hear)—when the fundamental principles of our institutions are controverted—I think, perhaps, it may not be inconvenient that I should make some few practical remarks upon the character of our Constitution—upon that monarchy, limited by the co-ordinate authority of Estates of the realm, which, under the title of Queen, Lords and Commons, has contributed so greatly to the prosperity of this country, and with the maintenance of which I believe that prosperity is bound up. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, since the settlement of that Constitution, now nearly two centuries ago, England has never experienced a revolution, though there is no country in which there has been so continuous and such considerable change. How is this? Because the wisdom of your forefathers placed the prize of supreme power without the sphere of human passions. (Hear, hear.) Whatever the struggle of parties, whatever the strife of factions, whatever the excitement and exaltation of the public mind, there has always been something in this country round which all classes and parties could rally representing the majesty of the law, the administration of justice, and involving, at the same time, the security for every man's rights and the fountain of honour. Now, gentlemen, it is well clearly to comprehend what is meant by a country not having a revolution for two centuries. (Hear, hear.) It means, for that space, the unbroken exercise and enjoyment of the ingenuity of man. It means, for that space, the continuous application of the discoveries of science to his comfort and convenience. It means the accumulation of capital, the elevation of labour, the establishment of those admirable factories which cover your district; the unwearied improvement of the cultivation of the land, which has extracted from a somewhat churlish soil harvests more exuberant than those furnished by lands nearer to the sun. (Cheers.) It means the continuous order which is the only parent of personal liberty and political right. And you owe all these, gentlemen, to the Throne. (Cheers). There is another powerful and most beneficial influence which is also exercised by the Crown. Gentlemen, I am a party man. (Hear, hear.) I believe that, without party, Parliamentary government is impossible. (Hear, hear.) I look upon Parliamentary government as the noblest government in the world, and certainly the one most suited to England. (Hear, hear.) But without the discipline of political connexion, animated by the principle of private honour, I feel certain that a popular Assembly would sink before the power or the corruption of a Minister. Yet, gentlemen, I am not blind to the faults of party government. It has one great defect. Party has a tendency to warp the intelligence, and there is no Minister, however resolved he may be in treating a great public question, who does not find some difficulty in emancipating himself from the traditionary prejudice on which he has long acted. It is, therefore, a great merit in our Constitution that before a Minister introduces a measure to Parliament, he must submit it to an intelligence superior to all party, and entirely free from influences of that character. I know it will be said, gentlemen, that, however beautiful in theory, the personal influence of the Sovereign is now absorbed in the responsibility of the Minister. Gentlemen, I think you will find there is great fallacy in this view. The principles of the English Constitution do not contemplate the absence of personal influence on the part of the Sovereign; and if they did, the principles of human nature would prevent the fulfilment of such a theory. Gentlemen, I need not tell you that I am now making on this subject abstract observations of general application to our institutions and our history. But take the case of a Sovereign of England who accedes to his throne at the earliest age the law permits and who enjoys a long reign—take an instance like that of Georgo III. From the earliest moment of his accession that Sovereign is placed in constant communication with the most able statesmen of the period, and of all parties. Even with average ability it is impossible not to perceive that such a Sovereign must soon attain a great mass of political information and political experience. Information and experience, gentlemen, whether they are possessed by a Sovereign or by the humblest of his subjects, are irresistible in life. No man with the vast responsibility that devolves upon an English Minister can afford to treat with indifference a suggestion that has not occurred to him, or information with which he had not been previously supplied. But, gentlemen, pursue this view of the subject. The longer the reign, the influence of that Sovereign must proportionately increase. All the illustrious statesmen who served his youth disappear. A new generation of public servants rises up. There is a critical conjuncture in affairs—a moment of perplexity and peril. Then it is that the Sovereign can appeal to a similar state of affairs that occurred perhaps 30 years before. When all are in doubt among his servants he can quote the advice that was given by the illustrious men of his early years, and though he may maintain himself within the strictest limits of the Constitution, who can suppose when such information and such suggestions are made by the most exalted person in the country that they can be without effect? No, gentlemen; a Minister who could venture to treat such influence with indifference would not be a Constitutional Minister, but an arrogant idiot. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, the influence of the Crown is not confined merely to political affairs. England is a domestic country. Here the home is revered and the hearth is sacred. (Cheers.) The nation is represented by a family—the Royal Family (cheers); and if that family is educated with a sense of responsibility and a sentiment of public duty, it is difficult to exaggerate the salutary influence they may exercise over a nation. (Cheers.) It is not merely an influence upon manners; it is not merely that they are a model for refinement and for good taste—they affect the heart as well as the intelligence of the people (cheers); and in the hour of public adversity, or in the anxious conjuncture of public affairs, the nation rallies round the Family and the Throne (loud cheers); and its spirit is animated and substained by the expression of public affection. (Continued cheers). Gentlemen, there is yet one other remark that I would make upon our Monarchy, though, had it not been for recent circumstances, I should have refrained from doing so. An attack has recently been made upon the Throne on account of the costliness of the institution. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I shall not dwell upon the fact that if the people of England appreciate the Monarchy, as I believe they do (cheers), it would be painful to them that their Royal and representative family should not be maintained with becoming dignity (cheers), or fill in the public eye a position inferior to some of the nobles of the land. Nor will I insist upon what is unquestionably the fact, that the revenues of the Crown estates, on which our Sovereign might live with as much right as the Duke of Bedford or the Duke of Northumberland has to his estates, are now paid into the public Exchequer. All this, upon the present occasion, I am not going to insist upon. What I now say is this, that there is no Sovereignty of any first-rate State which cost so little to the people as the Sovereignty of England. (Cheers.) I will not compare our Civil List with those of European Empires, because it is known that in amount they treble and quadruple it (hear, hear); but I will compare it with the cost of Sovereignty in a Republic, and that a Republic with which you are intimately acquainted—the Republic of the United States of America. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, there is no analogy between the position of our Sovereign, Queen Victoria, and that of the President of the United States. The President of the United States is not the Sovereign of the United States. (Hear, hear.) There is a very near analogy between the position of the President of the United States and that of the Prime Minister of England (hear, hear), and both are paid at much the same rate, —the income of a second-class professional man. (Hear, hear.) The Sovereign of the United States is the people; and I will now show you what the Sovereignty of the United States costs. Gentlemen, you are aware of the Constitution of the United States. There are 37 independent States, each with a Sovereign Legislature. Besides these, there is a Confederation of States to conduct their external affairs, which consists of a House of Representatives and a Senate. There are 285 members of the House of Representatives, and there are 74 members of the Senate, making altogether 359 members of Congress. Now each member of Congress receives £1,000 sterling per annum. In addition to this he receives an allowance called "mileage," which varies according to the distance which he travels, but the aggregate cost of which is about £30,000 per annum. That makes £389,000, almost the exact amount of our Civil List. (Cheers.) But this, gentlemen, will allow you to make only a very imperfect estimate of the cost of Sovereignty in the United States. Every member of every Legislature in the 37 States is also paid. (Hear, hear.) There are, I believe, 5,010 members of State Legislatures who receive about 250 dollars per annum each. As some of the returns are imperfect, the average which I have given of expenditure may be rather high, and therefore I have not counted the "mileage," which is also universally allowed. 5,010 members of State Legislatures at dollars 250 each make dollars 1,753,500, or £350,700 sterling a year. (Cheers.) So you see, gentlemen, that the immediate expenditure for the Sovereignty of the United States is between £700,000 and £800,000 a year. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I have not time to pursue this interesting theme, otherwise I could show you that you have still but imperfectly ascertained the cost of Sovereignty in a Republic. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, I cannot resist giving you one further illustration. The government of this country is considerably carried on by the aid of Royal Commissions. So great is the increase of public business that it would be probably impossible for a Minister to carry on affairs without this assistance. The Queen of England can command for these objects the services of the most experienced statesmen, and men of the highest position in society. If necessary, she can summon to them distinguished scholars or men most celebrated in science and in art; and she receives from them services that are unpaid. They are only too proud to be described in the Commission as Her Majesty's "trusty Councillors" (hear, hear); and if any member of these Commissions performs some transcendent services, both of thought and of labour, he is munificently rewarded by a public distinction conferred upon him by the Fountain of Honour. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the Government of the United States has, I believe, not less availed itself of the services of Commissions than the Government of the United Kingdom; but, in a country where there is no Fountain of Honour, every member of these Commissions is paid. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I trust I have now made some suggestions to you respecting the Monarchy of England which at least may be so far serviceable that when we are separated they may not be altogether without advantage (hear, hear); and now, gentlemen, I would say something on the subject of the House of Lords. (Cheers.) It is not merely the authority of the Throne that is now disputed, but the character and influence of the House of Lords that are held up by some to public disregard. Gentlemen, I shall not stop for a moment to offer you any proofs of the advantage of a Second Chamber; and for this reason. That subject has been discussed now for a century, ever since the establishment of the Government of the United States, and all great authorities, American, German, French, Italian, have agreed in this, that a Representative Government is impossible without a Second Chamber. (Hear, hear.) And it has been, especially of late, maintained by great political writers in all countries that the repeated failure of what is called the French Republic is mainly to be ascribed to its not having a Second Chamber. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, however anxious foreign countries have been to enjoy this advantage, that anxiety has only been equalled by the difficulty which they have found in fulfilling their object. (Hear hear.) How is a Second Chamber to be constituted? By nominees of the Sovereign power? What influence can be exercised by a Chamber of nominees? (Cheers). Are they to be bound by popular election? In what manner are they to be elected? If by the same constituency as the popular body, what claim have they under such circumstances, to criticize or to control the decision of their body? (Hear, hear.) If they are to be elected by a more select body, qualified by a higher franchise, there immediately occurs the objection, why should the majority be governed by the minority? (Hear, hear.) The United States of America were fortunate in finding a solution of this difficulty; but the United States of America had elements to deal with which never occurred before, and never probably will occur again, (hear, hear), because they formed their illustrious Senate from the materials that were offered them by the 37 States. We, gentlemen, have the House of Lords, an assembly which has historically developed and periodically adapted itself to the wants and necessities of the times. (Cheers.) What, gentlemen, is the first quality which is required in a Second Chamber? Without doubt, independence. (Cheers.) What is the best foundation of independence? Without doubt, property. (Cheers.) The Prime Minister of England has only recently told you, and I believe he spoke quite accurately, that the average income of the members of the House of Lords is £20,000 per annum. Of course there are some who have more and some who have less; but the influence of a public assembly, so far as property is concerned, depends upon its aggregate property, which, in the present case, is a revenue of £9,000,000 a year. But, gentlemen, you must look to the nature of this property. It is visible property, and therefore it is responsible property, which every ratepayer in the room knows to his cost. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, it is not only visible property; it is, generally speaking, territorial property; and one of the elements of territorial property is that it is representative. (Hear, hear.) Now, for illustration, suppose—which God forbid—there was no House of Commons, and any Englishman—I will take him from either end of the island—a Chumberland or a Cornish man, finds himself aggrieved. The Cumbrian says, "This conduct I experience is most unjust. I know a Cumberland man in the House of Lords, the Earl of Carlisle or the Earl of Lonsdale; I will go to him; he will never see a Cumberland man ill treated." The Cornish man will say, "I will go to the Lord of Port Eliot; his family have sacrificed themselves before this for the liberties of Englishmen, and he will get justice done me." (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, the charge against the House of Lords is that the dignities are hereditary, and we are told that if we have a House of Peers they should be peers for life. There are great authorities in favour of this, and even my noble friend near me the other day gave in his adhesion to a limited application of this principle. Now, gentlemen, in the first place let me observe that every peer is a peer for life, as he cannot be a peer after his death (hear, hear); but some peers for life are succeeded in their dignities by their children. The question arises, who is most responsible—a peer for life whose dignities are not descendible, or a peer for life whose dignities are hereditary? Now, gentlemen, a peer for life is in a very strong position. He says, "Here I am; I have got power and I will exercise." I have no doubt that, on the whole, a peer for life would exercise it for what he deemed was the public good. Let us hope that. But, after all, he might and could exercise it according to his own will. Nobody can call him to account; he is independent of everybody. (Hear, hear.) But a peer for life whose dignities descend is in a very different position. He has every inducement to study public opinion, and, when he believes it just, to yield (hear, hear); because he naturally feels that if the order to which he belongs is in constant collision with public opinion the chances are that his dignities will not descend to his posterity. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, gentlemen, I am not prepared myself to believe that a solution of any difficulties in the public mind on this subject is to be found by creating peers for life. (Hear hear.) I know there are some philosophers who believe that the best substitute for the House of Lords would be an assembly formed of ex-Governors of Colonies. (A laugh.) I have not sufficient experience on that subject to give a decided opinion upon it. When the Muse of Comedy threw her frolic grace over society a retired Governor was generally one of the characters in every comedy (a laugh); and the last of our great actors —who, by the bye, was a great favourite at Manchester— Mr. Farren (hear, hear), was celebrated for his delineation of the character in question. Whether it be the recollection of that performance or not, I confess I am inclined to believe that an English gentleman—born to business, managing his own estate, administering the affairs of his county, mixing with all classes of his fellow-men, now in the hunting field, now in the Railway Direction, unaffected, unostentatious, proud of his ancestors, if they have contributed to the greatness of our common country—is, on the whole more likely to form a senator agreeable to English opinion and English taste than any substitute that has yet been produced. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, let me make one observation more, on the subject of the House of Lords, before I conclude. There is some advantage in political experience. I remember the time when there was a similar outcry against the House of Lords, but much more intense and powerful; and, gentlemen, it arose from the same cause. A Liberal Government had been installed in office, with an immense Liberal majority. They proposed some violent measures. The House of Lords modified some, delayed others, and some they threw out. Instantly there was a cry to abolish or to reform the House of Lords, and the greatest popular orator that probably ever existed was sent on a pilgrimage over England to excite the people in favour of this opinion. What happened? That happened, gentlemen, which may happen to-morrow. There was a dissolution of Parliament. The great Liberal majority vanished. The balance of parties was restored. It was discovered that the House of Lords had behind them at least half of the English people. (Hear, hear.) We heard no more cries for their abolition or their reform (hear, hear); and before two years more passed England was really governed by the House of Lords, under the wise influence of the Duke of Wellington and the commanding eloquence of Lyndhurst (cheers), and such was the enthusiasm of the nation in favour of the Second Chamber that at every public meeting its health was drunk with the additional sentiment for which we are indebted to one of the most distinguished members that ever represented the House of Commons, "Thank God, there is the House of Lords." (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you will perhaps not be surprised that, having made some remarks upon the Monarchy and the House of Lords, I should say something respecting that House in which I have literally passed the greater part of my life and to which I am devotedly attached. (Cheers.) It is not likely, therefore, that I should say anything to depreciate the legitimate position and influence of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, it is said that the diminished power of the Throne and the assailed authority of the House of Lords are owing to the increased power of the House of Commons, and the new position which of late years, and especially during the last 40 years, it has assumed in the English Constitution. Gentlemen, the main power of the House of Commons depends upon its command over the public purse and its control of the public expenditure; and if that power is possessed by a party which has a large majority in the House of Commons, the influence of the House of Commons is proportionately increased, and, under some circumstances, becomes more predominant. But, gentlemen, this power of the House of Commons is not a power which has been created by any Reform Act, from the days of Lord Grey in 1832 to 1867. It is the power which the House of Commons has enjoyed for centuries—which it has frequently asserted and sometimes even tyrannically asserted. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, the House of Commons represents the constituencies of England, and I am here to show you that no addition to the elements of that constituency has placed the House of Commons in a different position with regard to the Throne and the House of Lords from that it has always constitutionally occupied. Gentlemen, we speak now on this subject with great advantage. We recently have had published authentic documents upon this matter which are highly instructive. We have, for example, just published the Census of Great Britain, and we are now in possession of the last registration of voters for the United Kingdom. Gentlemen, it appears that by the Census the population at this time is about 32,000,000. It is shown by the last registration that, after making the usual deductions for deaths, removals, double entries, and so on, the constituency of the United Kingdom may be placed at 2,200,000. So, gentlemen, it at once appears that there are 30,000,000 people in this country who are as much represented by the House of Lords as by the House of Commons (hear, hear), and who, for the protection of their rights, must depend upon them and the majesty of the Throne. (Hear, hear.) And now, gentlemen, I will tell you what was done by the last Reform Act. Lord Grey, in his measure of 1832, which was no doubt a statesmanlike measure, committed a great and for a time it appeared an irretrievable error. By that measure he fortified the legitimate influence of the aristocracy, and accorded to the middle classes great and salutary franchises; but he not only made no provision for the representation of the working classes in the Constitution, but he absolutely abolished those ancient franchises which the working classes had peculiarly enjoyed and exercised from time immemorial. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, that was the origin of Chartism (hear, hear), and of that electoral uneasiness which existed in this country more or less for 30 years. (Hear, hear.) The Liberal party, I feel it my duty to say, had not acted fairly by this question. (Hear.) In their adversity they held out hopes to the working classes, but when they had a strong Government they laughed their vows to scorn. (Hear, hear.) When Lord Derby became Prime Minister affairs had arrived at such a point that it was of the first moment that the question should be sincerely dealt with. (Hear, hear.) He had to encounter great difficulties, but he accomplished his purpose with the support of a united party. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, what has been the result? In 1848 there was a French Revolution and a Republic was established. No one can have forgotten what the effect was in this country. I remember the day when not a woman could leave her house in London, and when cannon were planted on Westminster-bridge. (Hear, hear.) A year ago there was another revolution in France, and a Republic was again established of the most menacing character. What happened in this country? You could not get half a dozen men to assemble in a street and grumble. (A laugh.) Why? Because the people had got what they wanted. They were content and they were grateful. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, the Constitution of England is not merely a Constitution in State, it is a Constitution in Church and State. (Hear, hear.) The wisest Sovereigns and statesmen have ever been anxious to connect authority with religion (hear, hear)—some to increase their power, some, perhaps, to mitigate its exercise. But the same difficulty has been experienced in effecting this union which has been experienced in forming a Second Chamber—either the spiritual power has usurped upon the civil and established a sacerdotal society, or the civil power has invaded successfully the rights of the spiritual and the ministers of religion have been degraded into stipendiaries of the State and instruments of the Government. (Hear, hear.) In England we accomplish this great result by an alliance between Church and State, between two originally independent powers. I will not go into the history of that alliance, which is rather a question for those archæological societies which occasionally amuse and instruct the people of this city. (A laugh.) Enough for me that that union was made and has contributed for centuries to the civilization of this country. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, there is the same assault against the Church of England and the union between the State and the Church as there is against the Monarchy and against the House of Lords. It is said that the existence of Nonconformity proves that the Church is a failure. I draw from those premisses an exactly contrary conclusion; and I maintain that to have secured a national profession of faith with the unlimited enjoyment of private judgment in matters spiritual is the solution of the most difficult problem and one of the triumphs of civilization. (Cheers.) It is said that the existence of parties in the Church also proves its incompetence. On that matter, too, I entertain a contrary opinion. Parties have always existed in the Church; and some have appealed to them as arguments in favour of its Divine institution, because in the services and doctrines of the Church have been found representatives of every mood in the human mind. (Hear, hear.) Those who are influenced by ceremonies find consolation in forms which secure to them "the beauty of holiness." Those who are not satisfied except with enthusiasm find in its ministrations the exaltation they require, while others who believe that "the anchor of faith" can never be safely moored except in the dry sands of reason find a religion within the pale of the Church which can boast of its irrefragable logic and its irresistable evidence. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen—I am inclined sometimes to believe that those who advocate the abolition of the union between Church and State have not carefully considered the consequences of such a course. The Church is a powerful corporation of many millions of Her Majesty's subjects, with a consummate organization and wealth which in its aggregate is vast. Restricted and controlled by the State, so powerful a corporation may be only fruitful of public advantage, but it becomes a great question what might be the consequence of the severance of the controlling tie between these two bodies. The State would be enfeebled, but the Church would probably be strengthened. Whether that is a result to be desired is a grave question for all men. For my own part, I am bound to say that I doubt whether it would be favourable to the cause of civil and religious liberty. (Cheers.) I know that there is a common idea that if the union between Church and State was severed, the wealth of the Church would revert to the State; but it would be well to remember that the great proportion of ecclesiastical property is the property of individuals. Take, for example, the fact that the great mass of Church patronage is patronage in the hands of private persons. That you could not touch without compensation to the patrons. (Hear, hear.) You have established that principle in your late Irish Bill, where there was very little patronage. (Hear, hear.) And in the present state of the public mind on the subject, there is very little doubt that there would be scarcely a patron in England—irrespective of other aid the Church would receive—who would not dedicate his compensation to the spiritual wants of his neighbours. It was computed some years ago that the property of the Church, in this manner if the union was terminated, would not be less than between £80,000,000 and £90,000,000; and since that period the amount of private property dedicated to the purposes of the Church has very largely increased. I therefore trust that when the occasion offers for the country to speak out, it will speak out in an unmistakable manner on this subject (hear); and, recognizing the inestimable services of the Church, that it will call upon the Government to maintain its union with the State. (Cheers.) Upon this subject there is one remark I would make. Nothing is more surprising to me than the plea on which the present outcry is made against the Church of England. I could not believe that in the 19th century the charge against the Church of England should be that Churchmen, and especially the clergy, had educated the people. (Hear, hear.) If I were to fix upon one circumstance more than another which redounded to the honour of Churchmen it is, that they should fulfil this noble office; and, next to being "the stewards of Divine mysteries," I think the greatest distinction of the clergy is the admirable manner in which they have devoted their lives and their fortunes to this greatest of national objects. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you are well acquainted in this city with this controversy. It was in this city—I don't know whether it was not in this hall—that that remarkable meeting was held of the Nonconformists to effect important alterations in the Education Act, and you are acquainted with the discussion in Parliament which arose in consequence of that meeting. Gentlemen, I have due and great respect for the Nonconformist body. I acknowledge their services to their country (hear), and though I believe that the political reasons which mainly called them into existence have entirely ceased (hear), it is impossible not to treat with consideration a body which has been eminent for its conscience, its learning, and its patriotism (cheers); but I must express my mortification that, from a feeling of envy or of pique, the Nonconformist body, rather than assist the Church in their great enterprise, should absolutely have become the partisans of a merely secular education (Hear.) I believe myself, gentlemen, that without the recognition of a superintending Providence in the affairs of this world all national education will be disastrous (cheers), and I feel confident that it is impossible to stop at that mere recognition. Religious education is demanded by the nation generally and by the instincts of human nature. (Hear, hear.) I should like to see the Church and the Nonconformists work together (hear, hear); but I trust, whatever may be the result, the country will stand by the Church in its efforts to maintain the religious education of the people. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I foresee yet trials for the Church of England; but I am confident in its future. (Cheers.) I am confident in its future because I believe there is now a very general feeling that to be national it must be comprehensive. (Hear.) I will not use the word "broad," because it is an epithet applied to a system with which I have no sympathy. But I would wish Churchmen, and especially the clergy, always to remember that in our "Father's House there are many mansions" (hear), and I believe that comprehensive spirit is perfectly consistent with the maintenance of formularies and the belief in dogmas without which I hold no practical religion can exist. (Cheers.)

(To be continued.)

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF APRIL 6.

JUSTLY GRATEFUL.

"Isn't Aunty kind, Mamma? She's let me blow my own nose myself!"

A SUGGESTION TO SECRETARIES.

Do not ask a poor Curate to subscribe to charities. It is quite as much as he can afford to put down his subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles.

"JEREMY DIDDLOWE."

Mr. Bull—"Yes, Jeremy, you certainly owed me the twopence: but I hardly like taking it—it looks so uncommonly like your borrowing fourpence next time!"

SAD DEPRIVATION.

The nation will learn with profound regret that one of its most distinguished lawyers is not in the full possession of his senses. In a recent debate in the House of Commons Sir Roundell Palmer confessed "that he had no taste at all"!

A BRIGHT IDEA.

Why should such a fuss be made about "a free breakfast-table," as if the first meal were the only one that contributed to help Mr. Lowe to a surplus? If it were so, then the French proverb might be thus amended:—"*Ce n'est que le premier repas qui coute.*"

FOLLOWING SUIT.

To the Alabama claims it seems that we have a counter case to be submitted to arbitration at Geneva. Supposewe ask, not only direct, but also consequential damages for the cotton famine, and leave the Arbitrators to decide whether our own demands or those of the Yankees are the more preposterous.

A NEW BENEFACTOR.

The height of stinginess might be said to be exemplified in the parsimony of a person who would grudge a steam-engine its fuel. It is not, therefore, the less certain that the man who should make one p und of coal generate the quantity of steam which two pounds had to be consumed in generating before, would be considered a benefactor of mankind.

SEASONABLE COMPLIMENTS.

The Pope, when visited by our Heir Apparent in the course of the pleasant chat that then took place between these two rival defenders of the Faith—one present, the other future—congratulated H. R. H. on the religious spirit of the English people. *Punch*, in turn, congratulates the Italians, who after all that has been said against them, have so interested the world, and confounded their detractors by turning out Pius.

"NEVER MORE."

She used to come every day with her Aunt ("there was no doubt he was a very clever young man," the old lady had said), and admire Brown's sketch of the jetty; but one morning when she sent her Newfoundland dog into the sea, and he shook himself all over the finished drawing, our artist momentarily forgot himself, and uttered "strange oaths." They left by that afternoon's express, and he saw her no more.

ROYALTY AT ROME.

There were, last week, at Rome, no less than a dozen Royal personages, including the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, the Queen of Holland, and the King and Queen of Denmark, besides the Grand Duke of Nassau, and many other "mediatised" Sovereigns of German States. In the Eternal City what a glut of Sovereigns! The Pope, however, would probably prefer one single Sovereign, with several triple-hatfuls of Peter's Fence.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and surpasses every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

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